**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,057—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 11. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 5-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th June. | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | CHINA ..... | 7912 |
| 18th ,, | HIMALAYA..... | 6898 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA..... | 8022 | PERSIA ..... | 7951 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA ..... | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 10883 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA..... | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 30th ,, | CALEDONIA..... | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 6th August | SALSETTE..... | 6001 | MOLDAVIA ... | 9600 |
| 13th ,, | EGYPT..... | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE..... | 6002 | MONGOLIA ..... | 9505 |
| 27th ,, | HIMALAYA..... | 6898 | ..... | ... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN..... | 4,130 | Lafont ..... | 7th July 1910. |
| DJEMBA ..... | 5,683 | Rebufat..... | 4th Augt ,, |
| SYDNEY ..... | 4,118 | Maenen..... | 1st Sept. ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT.. | 6,378 | Barillon..... | 29th Sept. ,, |
| DERA ..... | 5,338 | Martin ..... | 27th Oct. ,, |
| CALEDONIEN ..... | 4,130 | Lafont ..... | 24th Nov. ,, |
| ARMAND BEHIC ..... | 6,365 | X ..... | 22nd Dec. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY ..... | 4,118 | Maenen ..... | 17th June 1910. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT.. | 6,378 | Barillon ..... | 15th July 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE ..... | 8095 | S. Climsack..... | 1st July |
| MARQUERITE ... | 4596 | ..... | 1st August |
| KOERNER ..... | 5423 | A. Forsti ..... | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA ..... | 4719 | E. Seberich..... | 1st October |
| KOERNER ..... | 5423 | A. Forsti ..... | 1st November |
| BOHEMIA ..... | 4281 | G. Gillhuber..... | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA ..... | 4719 | E. Seberich ..... | 1st December |
| BREGENZ ..... | 3894 | A. de Petris ..... | 16th ,, |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA ..... | 6017 | G. Bergullan..... | 28th June |
| F. FERDINAND ... | 8046 | B. Cobol..... | 28th July |
| CHINA ..... | 6017 | G. Bergullan..... | 29th December |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 506 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 625*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarenland other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA ..... | S. Rricicich... | 5159 | 24th June 1910 |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons on Friday, 17th June, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KABARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 16th June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 13th June sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 11th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th June, 1910.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
| PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA | Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. |
| BERTHS HANDBOOK | Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CIRCULAR NOTES | Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates. |

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Benares ..... | 11000 | ... | June 18 |
| B. Marton Hall ..... | 6700 | ... | June 25 |
| B. Newby Hall ..... | 7500 | June 23 | ... |
| C. City of Glasgow ..... | 9500 | ... | July 20 |
| C. City of Calcutta ..... | 11000 | ... | July 30 |
| C. City of Manchester.... | 8900 | ... | August 11 |

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *C. City of Calcutta..... | 11000 | June 18th | July 11 |
| *C. City of Manchester. | 8900 | ,, 29 | ,, 23 |
| *B. City of Lucknow.... | 5900 | July 30 | Aug. 26 |
| *C. City of York ..... | 11000 | Aug. 22 | Sept. 13 |
| ‡C. City of Glasgow..... | 9500 | Sept. 17 | Octr. 10 |
| *C. City of Calcutta..... | 11000 | ,, 22 | ,, 15 |
| ‡C. City of London..... | 11000 | Octr. 17 | Nov. 6 |
| *A. Trafford Hall..... | 8000 | ,, 26 | ,, 19 |

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
to
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. E1. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Eyojan Port Arthur |
| Changchung | Lyons | Peking |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Pangtien Mukden | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tokyo |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund..... | $ 15,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund..... | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.) | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.) | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MALACCA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | YLOILO |
| HONGKONG | | |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States.) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hif year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circular 6⅓ ins. diameter. | Visible aneroid movement | Oak case | Rs. | 15-8 |
| ,, 8 ins. | ,, | ,, | Rs. | 22 |
| ,, 9 ins. | ,, | ,, | Rs. | 30 |
| ,, 5½ ins. | ,, | Nickel case | Rs. | 30 |
| Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½ | Carved case | ... | Rs. | 18 |

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I, G. M. I. E, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

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### Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

## QUININE ELIXIR
### (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the Hight H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, South Africa.

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FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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Another Newspaper Canard!

THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

# DUNLOPS STILL
## Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD beat Vardon & Taylor
using Dunlop 'Juniors' twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with DUNLOPS:—
Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro.).

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
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# Liquid Fuel

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# KEROSINE OILS.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

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MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

• • VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MOTOR CAR MECHANICS CLASSES.

NEW CLASSES will be FORMED on the 27th of June, 1910, for Senior and Junior Students. Prospectus giving full information can be obtained on application at the Office of the Principal.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1910 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1910, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offenses had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offenses and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway, up to 12 noon, on 15th July, 1910, for the SUPPLY of ONE SHIPLOAD (5,000 to 6,000 tons), of the best Bengal, Natal, or Cardiff Coal to be brought direct by Steamer and delivered not later than the 20th September, 1910, into wagons at Bhavnagar Bandar.

C. I. F. Quotations will also be considered.

The Coal must be freshly wrought and of the best quality clean and free from dust, shale stone, earth or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the coal is to be supplied should be stated and a duly authorized statement of the results of a recent analysis of the coal must be submitted with the tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the Undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper, B.G.J.P. Railway.

Bated Bhavnagar Para,
30th May, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

Mrs. LILIAN ANGELINA NEWMAN, late of Poona, European, a widow.

FREDERICK READER, late Singal Interlocking Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Kalyan, European Inhabitant.

MAHADEV NARAYEN KHOT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor.

KASHIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

ARCHIBALD P. ALLAN-MARRIS, late an Engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, European Inhabitant.

LOUISANTHONY HENRIQUES, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant.

JAMNADAS VALLABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

KASHIDAS NANDLAL, and his widow MANIBAI alias NAVIBAI, late of Bombay, Land Bania, Hindu Inhabitants.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court.
Bombay, the 27th day of May, 1910.

THE LAKHSMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 5 lacs (500 Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each), for 5 years at 5 per cent. interest (per annum) payable half yearly.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovementioned Company have resolved to raise a sum of Rupees five lacs at 5 per cent. interest payable half yearly upon the terms hereinafter appearing.

The Landed Property of the Company, also the Buildings, Machinery and Plant belonging to the Company (but not the liquid assets) will form the security for the said Debenture Loan.

The principal amount of the said Debenture Loan will be repayable on the 1st July, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby further given that holders of the existing Debentures, which fall due on the 1st July, 1910, will have a preference in the allotment of the new issue of Debentures provided they apply for the New Debentures on or before the 22nd June, 1910.

Forms of application for the New Debentures can be had from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
E. J. HAWKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Lakhsmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, No. 8, Wallace Street,
3rd June, 1910.


JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

*Price List and Sample Free on Application.*

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Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.


H. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
H. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ANY one having a CLAIM against the ESTATE of the late Lt.-Col. J. P. BARRY, I. M. S., is requested to submit his claim to the Undersigned before the 11th July, 1910, after which date no notice will be taken of any claim.

J. CRIMMIN, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
President of the Adjustment Committee.
Bombay, 11th June, 1910.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE K. & S. MOTOR CO. have REMOVED from their Branch Office at Waterloo Mansions, Fort, to their HEAD OFFICE and EXTENSIVE WORKS, at TARDEO, where all letters should be addressed in future.

## BANKS.


THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay).
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhowanagar.)
KHUSHRU KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khusey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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GENERAL BRANCH.
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MONSOON SATURDAY, "POPULARS."
(Commencing at 9-15 p. m. S. T.)

1910 SYLLABUS 1910

June 11—* AMBULANCE DEMONSTRATION, with Lecture by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S.
„ 18—"TOUR THROUGH ITALY"—Lantern Lecture by Mr. U. L. Mongini.
„ 25—POPULAR CONCERT.
July 2—"WEAVING HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED"—Lantern Lecture by Mr. A. Mayall.
„ 9—POPULAR CONCERT.
„ 16—"ANCIENT ROME"—Lantern Lecture by Mr. U. L. Mongini.
„ 23—POPULAR CONCERT.
„ 30—"MODERN ROME"—Lantern Lecture by Mr. U. L. Mongini.
Aug. 6—POPULAR CONCERT.
„ 13—"THROUGH BOMBAY WITH AN Rs. 8 CAMERA"—Lantern Lecture by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A.
„ 20—POPULAR CONCERT.
„ 27—"LAKES OF NORTHERN ITALY"—Lantern Lecture by Mr. U. L. Mongini.
Sep. 3—POPULAR CONCERT.
„ 10—"LANTERN LECTURE"—(Subject to be arranged).
„ 17—POPULAR CONCERT.

* Admission free.
Admission to Concerts and Lectures, Ans. 8.
SEASON TICKET, Rs. 5.

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One GOLD and Two SILVER WATCHES.

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Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 8,00,000
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore | Saigon |
| Karachi | Kuala (F. M. States) | Semarang (F. M. States) |
| Calcutta | Kuala Lumpor (Do.) | Shanghai |
| Madras | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Soerabaya | Yokohama |
| Penang | Manilla | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | New York |
| Ipoh (Perak) | Amoy | |

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Tuticorin, | Nawara-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Aden (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Bangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe, |
| Cawnpore | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.


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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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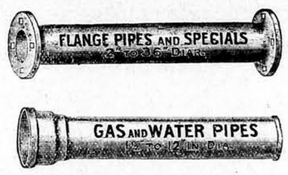


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Bombay Branch
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... | ... Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... | ... „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion ... | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | „ 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge ... | „ 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly ... ... ... | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... | „ 4 | „ 5 |

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# Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
*General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
*Address:* Grahams Buildings.


# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Fox | Comdr Hunt | Royal Navy |
| H M S Lapwing | Lt Comdr MacLean | Royal Navy |
| H M S Hardinge | Comdr Fatewell | R I M |
| H M S Northbrook | Comdr W B Haddleston | R I M S |
| H M S Dufferin | Comdr A J Marsack | R I M |
| H M S Investigator | Comdr W Y Beauchamp | Survey Steer |
| H M S Redbreast | Comdr Shuttar | Royal Navy |
| H M S Palinurus | Comdr Taylor | R I M S |

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aidgate | 2203 | King | W & A Graham & Co |
| Bamo | 1893 | Barrand | Shaw, Wallace & Co |
| Berbera | 2791 | Packham | M M & Co |
| Bawada | 8270 | Brod | M M & Co |
| Clematis | 2368 | Robinson | Andrew Zael & Co |
| Crosby | 2531 | Wamsley | W & A Graham & Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Mixon | M M & Co |
| Feliciana | 2715 | Falck | T Morrison & Co |
| Hild | 719 | Salvesen | F F Campbell & Co |
| Harmonic | 1826 | Rai | Captain |
| Hydra | 831 | Kerslborn | F F Campbell & Co |
| Ivami | 1604 | Green | B & P S N & Co |
| Ivydene | 2277 | Binks | W & A Graham & Co |
| Lhasa | 950 | McDearmid | M M & Co |
| Megna | 772 | Maude | M M & Co |
| Mazagon | 3279 | Cockliet | M M & Co |
| Maglala | 3133 | Lemond | W & A Graham & Co |
| Mombari | 1179 | Watson | B & P S N & Co |
| Najmi | 2522 | Hallet | E & A M Jeewanji |
| Nowshera | 1961 | Rose | M M & Co |
| Nerbudda | 1961 | Ramage | M M & Co |
| Naderi | 1169 | Gore | B & P S N & Co |
| Orissa | 3525 | Kedslie | M M & Co |
| Pennine Range | 2214 | Blance | T Morrison & Co |
| Persiana | 2616 | Gorst | T Morrison & Co |
| Rehman's | 1872 | Coats | B & P S N & Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2566 | Born | B & H S N & Co |
| Saifi | 502 | Willoughley | B & H S N & Co |
| Springburn | 3173 | Crosthwaite | W & A Graham & Co |
| Strathgarry | 2840 | Neill | W & A Graham & Co |
| Vadala | 2154 | Ramage | M M & Co |
| Wildenfels | 3559 | Kuckens | W & A Graham & Co |
| Zoroaster | 2376 | Wickham | W & A Graham & Co |

## VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Sutherland | 1794 | Rodger | Dunkirk | 21 6 | J Finlay & Co Ld |
| B Wakasa Maru | 3384 | Neilsen | Kobe | 17 6 | N Y Kaisha |
| C&R Newburn | 2325 | Richards | Antwerp | 11-6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| D&E Newby Hall | 2241 | Parker | Liverpool | 5 7 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| F Braunfels | 3558 | Schmidt | Hamburg | 14 6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| G Budrie | 1618 | Collinson | Stream | 13 6 | G Jeewaji & Sons |
| K Calcutta | 2244 | Fuller | Antwerp | 13 6 | T Morrison & Co |
| L Radiant | 1845 | Stuart | Philadelphia | 18 6 | R A Willis |
| M Lalpura | 2124 | Kilner | Calcutta | 11 6 | M M & Co |
| N Peerless | 2011 | Vickers | Barrow in Furness | 18 6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| O Aleppo | 2537 | Braddley | Hull | 13 6 | J Finlay & Co |
| P Trespool | 2038 | McCarthy | Port Said | 24 6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| Q Folmina | 2546 | Eijken | Karachi | 15 6 | M M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 R Rubattino | 2681 | Lingi | Genoa | 15 6 | F & R S N Co |
| 2 Olympia | 3239 | Tail | Liverpool | 22 6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Strathford | 2811 | Arnot | Antwerp | 14 6 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 Heronspool | 2105 | Jones | Port Said | 18 6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 5 Kenzler | 1865 | Ulrich | Z'bar | 11 6 | A Strandis & Co |
| 6 Ethelwolf | 2814 | Eidman | London | 11 6 | T Morrison & Co |
| 7 Cowder Castle | 3289 | Day | Hull | 13-6 | J Mackentosh & Co |
| 12&13 Himalaya | 3700 | Spicer | London | 18 6 | P & O S N & Co |
| 15 Bulimba | 1607 | Butler | Busreh | 13 6 | M M & Co |
| 16 Capri | 2717 | Moresco | Hongkong | 17 6 | F R S N & Co |

Offside

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G Sarasvati | 443 | Ahmed | N F | N F | Bo S N Co Ld |
| P Firozi | 2035 | Primrose | Calcutta | 11 6 | B & P S N & Co |

M W D D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strathleven | 2845 | Todd | Philadelphia | 18 6 | R A Willis |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahavadi | 547 | Ahmed | Karachi | 13-6 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | Bangar | 10 6 | Po S N Co Ld |
| Bahadari | 829 | Fakeera | N F | N F | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Indravati | 518 | Fakeera | Marmagoa | 11 6 | Bo S N Co Ld |

## ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Salsette | Lewellin | Aden, June 5 |
| | Naderi | Gore | Dar-salam, May 27 |
| | Islami | Green | Jeddah, May 26 |
| | Hydra | Kerslborn | Bangkok, May 14 |
| | Seawada | Fry | Rangoon, May 24 |

## DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Dumra | Manley | Karachi |
| | Lalpoora | Kilner | Calcutta |
| | Persiana | Jarrett | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday :—
Steamer Newburn, Richards, Port Said

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok

## MADRAS.

| June | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Clan Macinnes | Coast |
| 7 | Tara | Negapatam |
| 7 | Gwalior | Rangoon |
| 8 | Clan Fraser | Calcutta |

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "Silesia," from Trieste, left Aden on the 9th inst, and is due here on the 16th instant afternoon.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—300 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 5,520 cwts wheat and 25 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,286 cwts oil cakes, S Pestonji and Co; 10 bales silk kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales goat hair and 28 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 73 bales wool, E Sewji; 65 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 142 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 37 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 60 bales cotton waste, T Canji; 85 bales wool, H Mitha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—25 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 25 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 95 cwts cuttle fish, P Meherally and Co.

Ethelwolf s—226 cwts dry ginger, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,740 cwts cottonseed and 2,666 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—110 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—5,000 cwts wheat, 200 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—5 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 bales twist, Mody and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 70 bales cotton, Glasbrook and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Newburn s—16,026 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ethelwolf s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts rapeseed and 2,986 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapseed, Sizing Materials and Co; 515 cwts rapseed and 63 cwts linseed, G Ramji.

Clan Sutherland s—3,360 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Heronpool s—7,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 591 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri; 4,002 cwts groundnuts and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathford s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 275 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Newburn s—2,000 cwts linseed and 4,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Calcutta s—75 bales cotton waste, N Damji and Co; 20 bales cotton waste and 75 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Cowder Castle s—3,312 cwts cottonseed, M Valabhdas: 895 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 190 cwts oilbanum, P Jaithabhoy; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 118 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 165 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—55 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—143 3-4 cwts sharkfins and 12 1-2 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 4 1-4 cwts cassia, M Velji.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1,500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Delhi s—676 bales twist, S J David and Co; 500 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 73 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—250 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co; 15 bales twist, S J David and Co; 77 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 316 bales cotton Vaisha Ghandi and Sons; 500 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—14 cwts cloves and 16 cwts gallnuts, C M Bhesania and Co.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 11th June.

SCHOOL OF ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH "G" COY, 2ND VOL. RIFLES.

It is notified for information that the School of Arms will commence at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 21st instant from 6 p m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 11th June.

446. Medals.—It is notified for information that the Medals for year 1909-10 are now ready for issue, members entitled to them should attend Head-Quarters at an early date.

447. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6,464 Vol A O S Dixon, "G" Coy from 16th May 1901 to 15th January 1911.

448. Medals.—Applications for Vol. Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri | 7 | 6 | 20 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 5 | 3 | 21 |
| D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Jail Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| H Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospital | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 15 | 13 | 93 |
| This day last year | 7 | 7 | 63 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 10th 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 71 | 42 | 6 |
| B | 168 | 87 | 5 |
| B | 223 | 101 | 8 |
| C | 74 | 37 | 7 |
| D | 65 | 10 | 1 |
| E | 114 | 14 | 1 |
| E | 75 | 64 | 2 |
| F | 49 | 1 | 0 |
| G | 51 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 890 | 362 | 30 |
| Total killed to date rats | | | 1,252 |

THE Earl of Stamford died on May 24 at Llandaff House, Weybridge. He had been in failing health since April of last year, and had been gradually sinking during the past few weeks. Lord Stamford, who was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1850, was the son of the Rev. William Grey. He was educated at Bradfield and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in Classical Moderations and a second class in Litt. Hum. From 1878 to 18-3 he was Professor of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington College, Barbados. Lord Stamford succeeded his uncle as ninth Earl in 1890. He was a Governor of the Charterhouse and a strong supporter of the United Service League. Lord Stamford married in 1895 Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, daughter of the Rev. Canon C. Theobald, rector of Lasham, Hants. He is succeeded by his only son, Lord Grey of Groby, who was born in 1896.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## EUROPE.

### BIRTHS.

CONNER—May 16, at Bournemouth, the wife of Co W D Conner, of a son.

ST. JOHN—May 18, at Eltham House, Eltham, Kent, the wife of Dr St John, of a son.

ACTON—May 21, at Appleton Hall, Cheshire, the Lady Acton, of a daughter.

ANDERSON—May 19, at Aylward Road, Forest Hill, the wife of Capt George Anderson, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BUNBURY—HAVILAND—May 24, at St Michael's Church, St Albans, Lieut C T A Bunbury, R N, son of the late Col W R Bunbury, Indian Army (retired), to Aimee, daughter of the late Rev A C Haviland, Rector of Lilley, Hertfordshire.

MULLER—LANGBALLE—May 18, at Aarhus, Denmark, Oswald Valdemar Muller, Professor, Indian Educational Service at Elphinstone College, Bombay, to Astrid, daughter of the Rev N Langballe.

### DEATHS.

AITCHISON—May 16, at 150, Harley Street, W, George Aitchison, R A, P A, Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, aged 84.

BURTON—May 23, at Clarendon Lodge, 20, Granville Road, Eastbourne, Major William Pearn Burton, late Royal Marine Art, son of the late Rear-Admiral George Guy Burton.

CARDEW—May 17, at Crownpits House, Godalming, Major Philip Cardew, late Royal Engr, aged 58.

CHAPMAN—May 15, killed in action at Agbedi, West Africa, Hubert Greenhill Chapman, Captain, Suffolk Regt, aged 29.

CHASE—May 18, at 18, Emperor's Gate, South Kensington, Henry Minchin Chase, late Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Col Morgan Chase, of the Madras Cav, aged 79.

FAIRFAX LUCY—May 20, at Eton College, Spencer, son of Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy.

HELYAR—May 21, at Poundisford Lodge, Taunton, Charles Vincent Hawker Helyar, son of the late Lieut and Brevet Col C W H Helyar, 3rd Hussars, aged 26.

PARKER—May 16, at Beaufort, Bournemouth, Caroline, daughter of the late General J Boteler Parker, C B, Royal Horse Art, aged 85.

P&EL—May 23, George Arthur, son of the late Sir Charles Lennox Peel, G C B, and the Hon Lady Peel.

PUGH—May 17, at Bryansford, Worthing Road, Southsea, Comdr Horace J M Pugh, R N (retired), aged 65.

ROBERTSON-MACDONALD—May 16, at 1 Mardale Crescent, Edinburgh, David Robertson-Macdonald, retired admiral in his Majesty's fleet, of Kinlochmoidart, Inverness-shire, aged 92.

SHEWELL—May 17, at Ash Priors, Cheltenham, Major Gen Henry Shewell retired, Indian Army, aged 86.

THOMSON—May 23, at The Elms, Weston Park, Bath, Major Gen Hugh Gordon Thomson, late Madras Staff Corps and Mysore Commission, aged 78.

WHISH—May 16, at Montone, Lieut-Col John Tulloch Whish, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 66.

## INDIA.

### DEATH.

HAIG—June 3rd, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, Ronald Alan, Younger child of Captain A G Haig, No. 9, Mountain Battery, R G A, Jutogh, aged one year.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m.

Meeting of Bombay ladies to pass resolutions on the death of the late King Edward VII. at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana Trial Match.

Harwood League Football Match, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph at the Novelty Theatre, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim: "Business first and pleasure afterwards should be the rule in commercial circles."

STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, Sunday, the second sessions of the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Prof C. A. Wadia, M. A. will deliver a lecture on "Meekness." The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet at the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gooculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. M. G. Dalvi M. A., L. L. B. when he will deliver a lecture on "Moral Instruction in Schools."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Yeshwanta Chimaji, a Hindu labourer, aged forty. The deceased was engaged in removing bags of cottonseeds in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Kalyan Street, when some of the bags at the top of a stock fell on the deceased and three others. They were all buried under the bags but were immediately extricated. The three others were slightly injured. The deceased, who was seriously hurt, was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Silver Myrtles |
| Overture | Tancredi |
| Serenade | Italienne |
| Selection | Andrea |
| Valse | Die Tanzgelehrten |
| Selection | Iolanthe |
| Two Step | The Teddy Bears' Picnic |
| | Carl Ball |
| | Rossini |
| | Czibulka |
| | Ziehrer |
| | Sullivan |
| | Bratton |

## TO-DAY'S TOWN HALL MEETING.

WE are asked to state that the Tramway Company have very kindly consented to make special arrangements for the convenience of ladies attending the meeting of condolence at the Town Hall to-day. Additional cars will be run from all quarters to the Town Hall between 4-40 and 5 p.m., and will return after the meeting between 6-30 and 7 p.m. The entrance for Purdah ladies will be by the southdoor, past the Collector's office, which will be closed early on Saturday. The Royal Asiatic Society's Gallery will be kept entirely closed. Since the previous list was published the following ladies have promised their support :—Mrs. Mandlik, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. James MacDonald, Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Collie.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

DURING the last week, thanks to the enterprise of the Excelsior Cinematograph Company, the public had an opportunity of seeing splendid living representations of the removal of the remains of the late King Emperor from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall and also the first part of the actual funeral ceremony. The Excelsior is from to-night showing the complete procession by the Pathe Cinematograph Company including the final scene at Windsor, where the body of a beloved monarch was laid to rest in St. George's Chapel. Excellent as were the pictures shown last week those of the present programme are still more perfect and the features of all the crowned heads are easily recognisable. Especially interesting is the procession at Windsor in which the Bluejackets drawing the coffin appear to great advantage and His Majesty King George V and the young Prince of Wales are distinctly visible. The removal of the coffin from the gun-carriage is plainly shown and following it up the steps of St. George's Chapel is seen the bereaved Queen-mother, who is supported by King George V. The historic event is wonderfully well-pourtrayed in this grand film. It includes points of view of the crowds and route quite distinct from those shown in the other film, while the scenes at Windsor will be seen for the first time by those who attend the Novelty Theatre to-night. There is also a fresh programme of dramatic and other subjects to-night and a prize show on Sunday.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

There has been some improvement in the general conditions. Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast and South of Ratnagiri, the Central Provinces, and North-East India except Bihar and Purma and is extending into Central India (East) and the United Provinces, which are also indications of the growth of the depression off the North Madras Coast.

Mandalay had four inches of rain, Mergui, Bhamo, Maymyo, Saugor Island and Ranchi, two; Silchar, Dinajpur, Burdwan, Benares, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Cocanada and Gopalpur, one and a half; Jagdalpur, Goa and Karwar two and Mormugao three.

Forecast :—Nearly general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula and Burma and local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India (East), on the North Madras Coast and North-East India; also a few falls in the United Provinces and the Deccan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Weather messages report general rainfall on the West Coast and a depression is forming off North Madras Coast. The mail steamer reports from Aden moderate gale with high seas. The monsoon has thus reached the centre of the Arabian Sea.

The Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Ordinary monsoon conditions appear established. Lower customary signal.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1908. | Corpdg. Total 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa. | 0 15 | 2 41 | 0 00 | 5 73 |

Appended on Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Namesof Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunbire (9th) | 84·6 | 75·6 | ... | ... |
| Back | 96·3 | 82·3 | ... | ... |
| Muskat (9th) | 95·8 | 87·1 | ... | ... |
| Multan | 113·3 | 89·0 | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi | 112·4 | 78·9 | ... | 0·87 |
| Lahore | 117·4 | 86·2 | ... | 0·33 |
| Sirsa | 115·0 | 91·1 | ... | 0·61 |
| Ambala | 115·5 | 91·0 | ... | 0·09 |
| Delhi | 113·7 | 92·2 | — | ... |
| Agra | 114·0 | 90·5 | ... | 0·13 |
| Mainpuri | 113·3 | 86·0 | ... | ... |
| Jhansi | 109·5 | 86·0 | ... | 0·91 |
| Cawnpore | 109·5 | 86·5 | ... | ... |
| Allahabad | 110·6 | 84·0 | 0·02 | 0·02 |
| Jacobabad | 118·6 | 85·3 | ... | 0·29 |
| Karachi | 90·5 | 81·5 | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | 104·9 | 86·7 | ... | ... |
| Jaipur | 111·2 | 87·1 | ... | 0·02 |
| Kotah | 106·0 | 81·1 | ... | 1·41 |
| Bhuj | 99·1 | 81·0 | ... | 0·04 |
| Dwarka | 90·3 | 83·2 | ... | 0·21 |
| Veraval | 89·1 | 82·8 | ... | 1·11 |
| Jaykot | 96·1 | 78·5 | ... | 4·56 |
| Jamnagar Para | 94·1 | 80·5 | ... | 1·53 |
| Surat | 91·6 | 74·6 | ... | 1·86 |
| Ahmedabad | 98·1 | 81·2 | ... | 2·90 |
| Deesa | 101·2 | 82·4 | ... | 0·39 |
| Neemuch | 99·0 | 74·8 | ... | 2·14 |
| Indore | 98·1 | 72·1 | 2·50 | 2·67 |
| Jubbulpore | 100·8 | 81·8 | ... | 0·39 |
| Saugor | 100·6 | 75·5 | 0·17 | 2·07 |
| Hoshangabad | 104·1 | 75·9 | 0·20 | 0·31 |
| Khandwa | 103·2 | 76·1 | 0·58 | 0·79 |
| Akola | 103·2 | 75·1 | 0·90 | 1·59 |
| Amrsoti | 99·8 | 75·3 | ... | 0·83 |
| Nagpur | 97·1 | 77·8 | 0·12 | 0·88 |
| Chanda | 101·5 | 78·0 | 0·02 | 0·82 |
| Raipur | 99·7 | 74·6 | 0·90 | 1·98 |
| Bombay | 87·1 | 80·4 | 0·06 | 2·28 |
| Ratnagiri | 88·3 | 77·4 | 0·37 | 3·42 |
| Mormugao | 88·5 | 79·7 | 2·90 | 9·23 |
| Karwar | 85·8 | 74·0 | 2·28 | 10·84 |
| Mangalore | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahamednagar | 96·4 | 73·6 | 0·34 | 0·64 |
| Poona | 93·0 | 75·3 | ... | 0·30 |
| Sholapur | 100·8 | 76·4 | ... | 0·07 |
| Satara | 95·2 | 73·3 | ... | 0·33 |
| Siljapur | 86·6 | 67·6 | 0·20 | 0·20 |
| Belgaum | 93·7 | 72·2 | 1·40 | 1·63 |
| Aurangabad | 103·4 | 75·2 | ... | 0·05 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 98·8 | 73·7 | 0·08 | 0·16 |
| Hyderabad | 97·8 | 71·8 | 0·64 | 9·53 |
| Mangalore | 86·8 | 76·6 | 0·30 | 8·01 |
| Calicut | 86·7 | 77·3 | 0·25 | 8·39 |
| Cochin | 88·5 | 80·0 | ... | 1·80 |
| Colombo | 98·8 | 80·7 | ... | 2·05 |
| Masulipatam | 99·0 | 77·3 | ... | 0·13 |
| Gollary | 104·2 | 78·6 | ... | 0·67 |
| Cuddapah | 103·0 | 84·0 | ... | ... |
| Madras | 91·8 | 69·3 | ... | 0·74 |
| Bangalore | 95·9 | 71·8 | ... | ... |
| Coimbatore | 101·6 | 80·8 | ... | 0·17 |
| Trichinopoly | 103·5 | 82·0 | ... | 0·42 |
| Negapatam | | | | |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 10th June was 29·710 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess both during day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad, lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess nearly everywhere; the minimum is also above normal in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in north Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect at Kotah and normal at Karachi; over the rest of the division, it is generally in slight excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 2·50" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect during the day in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·17", Hoshangabad 0·20", Khandwa 0·58" Akola 0·20", Nagpur 0·12", and Raipur 0·90". Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north-eastern districts, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0·37", Mormugao 2·90", and Karwar 2·28". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0·34" of rain and Aurangabad 1·40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in north Hyderabad, but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight excess in the southern half of the division; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and the adjacent parts of the Deccan and of West Central India. The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the heavy rainfall in the south Konkan and at Indore. There has also been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the central parts of the country and Gujarat. A few showers may occur in the north Bombay Deccan.

P, and O, Mail Steamer Report :—s.s. "Salsette" which left Aden at noon on the 5th experienced up to longitude 49° E light southerly or variable wind; thence to longitude 56° E moderate to fresh southerly wind with swell varying from south-east to south-west; thence to longitude 68° E high south-westerly sea and swell, strong southerly wind rising between longitude 61° E and 63° E to a moderate gale; there was continuous rain at longitude 61° E. She had from longitude 68° E to 70° E strong or fresh west-north-westerly wind and west-south-westerly swell; thence to Bombay moderate south-westerly wind and swell.

## CONCERNING READY WIT.

Many good examples there are of witty answers that have turned away wrath and have become a saving grace. As a specimen of ready wit, says Mr. W. C. Bennett, writing in the New York "Tribune," it would be difficult to beat the retort of Charles Burleigh, the great opponent of slave trade. He was in the middle of one his eloquent denunciations of slavery when a well aimed and rotten egg struck him full in the face. "This," he said, calmly, as he produced his handkerchief and wiped his face, "is a striking evidence of what I have always maintained, that pro-slavery arguments are unsound."

Another example was that displayed by abbe de Voisenon, who had been unfortunate enough to offend the great Conde and lose his favour. When the abbe went to court to make his peace with the offended Prince, the latter rudely turned his back on him. "Thank heaven, sir, the Abbe exclaimed, "I have been misinformed! Your Highness does not treat me as if I were an enemy." "Why do you say that?" the Prince demanded. "Because, sir," answered the Abbe, "your Highness never turns his back on an enemy."

The Duke of Wellington answered a similar insult with equal if more crushing cleverness. When the French King introduced one of his Field Marshals to Wellington, the Marshal turned his back on his former enemy. Louis, Philippe was naturally indignant, and apologised to the Duke for such rude behaviour. "Pray, forgive him, sir," the Iron Duke said quietly. "I am afraid it was I who taught him to do that in the Peninsula."

And still another is told of how Gravy, when French President, once extricated himself from a predicament with wonderful presence of mind. He was being conducted round the salon of an eminent artist, when he saw a painting which displeased him exceedingly. "What a daub!" he exclaimed. "Whose is it?" "That picture M. le President said his obsequre is my own work" Ah said the President without any sign of embarrassment at his awkward mistake. "In our country when we particularly wish to purchase a thing we always begin by sunning it down and true to his part he purchased the offending painting there and then.

An instance is related of a newly appointed officer on General Sherman's staff whose wit saved him from a breach of etiquette. The General liked young men; but not when they were fresh. He was full of praise for the bright officer in his first epaulettes; but despised a second-lieutenant's attempted familiarity. One night he happened to overhear a boyish officer say to a group of friends:

"Sherman? Pooed good fellow. He and I had a bottle of wine together. I am rather fond of old Sherman, you know." The General joined the gathering amid profound silence. Turning to the Lieutenant he said sternly, "I think, sir, you might have said General Sherman." "No," answered the youngster with happy presence of mind. "Did you ever hear of General Archilles or General Julius Cesar?"

An anecdote is told of Robert Smith, brother of Sydney Smith and an ex-Advocate-General. On one occasion he engaged in an argument with a physician over the merits of their respective professions. "I don't say that all lawyers are crooks," said the doctor in his final summing up; "but my opponent will have to admit that his profession doesn't make angels of men." "No," quietly retorted Smith, "you doctors certainly have the best of us there."

A story is told of a prisoner before Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, at the time when the latter was one of the Justices of Appeal of Ireland, whose ready wit probably saved his neck. Lord Fitzgibbon was holding assizes in Tipperary county, when a man was brought before him on indictment for murder. The case was proved that the victim came to his death by being hit with a stick in the hands of the defendant, but the doctor testified that he had what they called in medical parlance a "paper skull."

The case looked dark for the prisoner, however, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. As the man was brought before the court for sentence it was noticed that his Lordship had his black cap in his hand. "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?" demanded Lord Fitzgibbon. The man looked for a moment and then said, "No, your Lordship, I have nothing to say; but I should like to ask on questions." "What is that, my man?" said Fitzgibbon. "I should like to know what a man with a head like that was doing in Tipperary?" The black cap was put away and a prison sentence imposed.

THE official full speed trial of the torpedo boat destroyer, "Parana," built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Yarrow, of Glasgow, took place on May 17 on the Skelmorlie deep water, measured a mile at the mouth of the Clyde, when a mean speed of 28·736 knots was obtained during a continuous run of three hours, the mean air pressure being 2 inches. The above speed was obtained carrying a load of 100 tons, and it may be interesting to note that the contract speed of this vessel carrying this load is 27 

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## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, May 24.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major D L MacEwen, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, at the War Office, vice Capt S H Wilson, R E, whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 14. Major J F I H Doyle, R A, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut-Col F M Aitken, who has retired May 13. Lieut M E Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp to the Right Hon Lord Islington, D S O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand May 12.

Establishments.

School of Musketry—Capt H F Somerville, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be an assistant instructor, vice Capt L H Tudor, the South Wales Borderers whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 25.

Royal Military College—Capt C C Onslow, the Bedfordshire Regt to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt R A M Currie, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf. admitted as a student to the Staff College May 16

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt H W Viscount Crichton, M V O, D S O, to be major ; Supernumerary Capt G V S Bowlby is restored to the Establishment ; Second Lieut Lord V W Paget to be lieutenant May 7. Second Lieut Lord A St O Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, from Lovat's Scouts Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant on probation May 25

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut G G Sadler to be captain April 1.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Lieut B W Robinson to be adjutant May 22.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J A Brooke Jan 22 ; P J I Synnott March 9

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut E W B Collins-Wood to be lieutenant May 7.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G M Paget is seconded for service on the Staff April 30.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Capt W Drysdale is seconded for service on the Staff May 1 ; Lieut J F S Gordon to be captain April 9.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut C G S Adams is seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 27.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Major S F Legge retires on retired pay May 25.

The Devonshire Regt—Lieut R G Legge is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry April 30.

The Suffolk Regt—Capt and Brevet Major S E M Lloyd to be major May 7.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Supernumerary Capt C C Maud, D S O, is restored to the Establishment May 25.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut E B B Hawkins to be lieutenant March 7.

The Bedfordshire Regt—The undermentioned second lieutnants to be lieutenants:—B N Dalton, H Courtenay April 1.

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut D L Weir to be lieutenant May 4.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut W L Campbell an adjutant of Territorial infantry, to be captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 5.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut C H Kitching to be captain April 1.

The East Surrey Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captain:—A De V Maclean; M J Minogue, an adjutant of Territorial infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 April 1, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H St G Schomberg Jan 26; J L Congdon March 5; J D MacKenzie, J F Fagan May 2.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt A W Stericker to be adjutant May 4.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut T W Bullock, from the West India Regt., to be captain May 25.

The Welsh Regt—Lieut A H B Hamilton retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 25; Lieut M Haggard is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry May 3.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col St G E W Burton, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major H Rose to be lieutenant-colonel May 24.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Capt R V Simpson to be adjutant (May 6); Second Lieut W E C Terry to be lieutenant (May 4).

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Second Lieut P R Bee resigns his commission (May 25).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut C J de V l'Anson to be lieutenant (April 12).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Second Lieut A L N Jennings to be lieutenant (May 4).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut F W Parish is seconded for service on the staff under the provisions of Article 74 (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (April 23).

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Second Lieut L E H Judkings to be lieutenant (April 14).

The Durham Light Inf.—Major W T Buck is placed on retired pay (May 23).

The Royal Irish Rifles—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W J JS Haskett-Smith March 8; E M A J Hogan, J P Whelan, the Hon B A Forbes March 11.

The Connaught Rangers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G R Fenton, Feb. 8; H Q Irwin March 23; M E Fell April 1.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J D Gilkison March 25; J H Young April 1.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—B Ussher, R R Smyth April 1.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut E C Dorman to be lieutenant April 1.

Army Medical Service.

Lieut-Col M W O'Keeffe, from the Royal Army Medical Corps to be colonel April 23.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—T W Stallybrass, M B, V P Hutchinson.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major E J Lawson retires on retired pay May 25.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss G Parkes to be Staff nurse provisionally May 7.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut-Col R K Scott, DSO, Ordnance officer, second class, is restored to the Establishment May 20.

Army Pay Department.

Capt J Merchant, paymaster to the major April 25.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—G M Kirkpatrick, from Royal Eng May 7; R J Tudway, CB, Half-pay List May 16; Capt P A F Spence, Half- pay List, is placed on retired pay May 24; Lieut A D Borton, Half-pay List retires on retired pay May 25; Ridingmr and Honorary Lieut A Taylor, Royal Field Art, is granted the honorary rank of captain May 2; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J Fowles, Irish Guards, is granted the honorary rank of captain May 23; Lieut Contino J. T. Castelletti, the King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as Colonial aide-de-camp to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta May 25.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt D D R H Heather, from the Special Reserve Royal Field Art, is transferred, with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers; Captain J H Learmonth is removed, under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age; R C N Ashton, late lieutenant Royal Horse Guards, to be lieutenant May 25.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt J F Hodgkinson, from 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be captain May 25.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Second Lieut H J P Thompson from the Unattached List, Territorial Force, to be second lieutenant on probation May 25.

3rd Northumberland Fusiliers—Major and Honorary Lieut Col R J Roddam to be lieutenant-colonel May 7.

3rd Royal Warwickshire Regt—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation:—Cadet Sergt J H T Lake from the Birmingham University Contingent, Officers Training Corps; D G Fraser May 25.

5th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Major S F Legge, retired pay, late the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt to be major under the provisions of Appendix III, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from March 7 1906 May 25.

7th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut J R F Lecky to be lieutenant April 1.

3rd Norfolk Regt—A M A Ide L Teeling to be second lieutenant on probation Jan 24.

3rd Devonshire Regt—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col D F Boles to be lieutenant-colonel April 2.

3rd Gloucestershire Regt—Second Lieut on probation L G H Heaven is confirmed in his rank.

6th Worcestershire Regt—Capt A G M Graham resigns his commission (May 25).

3rd York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut E L Thomson to be captain (March 24).

4th Highland Light Inf.—Capt C T Martin, the Highland Light Inf, to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major R W H Anderson (May 11).

4th Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Lieut A F H Crowe, from the special) Reserve Royal Field Art., to be lieutenant (May 25).

Admiralty, 25th May.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Commander Frederick William Parker (retired.) Commander Dugald Lyon (retired).

Admiralty, 23rd May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901, a Commission of the rank and date stated has been restored to the following Gentleman, formerly in the Royal Navy, who has been placed on the list of Volunteers for Service in the event of War or Emergency :—Leopold Arthur Barnays, Lieutenant. Dated 15th January, 1905. The undermentioned qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed Surgeons in His Majesty's Fleet :—

William Herbert King. Francis Cooke Alton, Horace Elliot Rose Stephens, M.B. Douglas Ashley Mitchell, John Scott Ward, Charles Fox Octavius Sankey, M D David Horgan, M B Robert Nicholas William Walter Biddulph. Ernest Mac Ewan. Dermot Loughlin. Maurice Charles Mason. Matthew Fitzjames Caldwell, M B. Arthur Holmes Joy, M B. Alexander Stephen Paterson. Ernest Lucey Markham, M B, Dated 6th May.

Admiralty, 24th May,

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List :—Lieutenant John Goodal Dainty. Dated 29th April, Lieutenant Donald Horace Lang. Dated 23rd May.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Engineer Charles Douglas Currie has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer. Dated 2nd May.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant James Plumpton has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

War Office, Whitehall 27th May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Herbert E. Watts, from the Half-pay List, to command a District, vice Colonel C. W. Carey, M.V.O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 16th May.

Establishments.

Staff College. The date of the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major Walter H Greenly, D S O, 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, is 22nd April, 1910, and not as stated in the Gazette of 3rd May.

School of Military Engineering.: Captain Guy E J Durnford, Royal Engineers, to be an Instructor, vice Captain J W S Sewell, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 16th May.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards, Captain Charles S H Viscount Castlereagh, M V O, is placed on the Half pay List under the provisions of Article 267-2 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 17th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Legh H D Broughton retires on retired pay. Dated 28th May, 1910.

Major John F I H Doyle is seconded for services on the Staff. Dated 13th May.

Captain Hugh W Atlay to be Major, vice J F H Doyle. Dated 13th May.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Captain John J Viscount Dalrymple is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267 2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 22nd January.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, Captain George E R Kemrick, D S O, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant P J Fearon. Dated 28th May.

Supernumery Captain Arthur W Tufnell is restored to the establishment, vice G E R.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Rowley A E Hill, vice F L C Livingstone-Learmonth, retired. Dated 4th May. Nigel A Stebbing, vice L M Wilson, promoted. Dated 12th May.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Lieutenant James B Leefe is restored to the establishment, vice G B Macdonald, resigned. Dated 2nd May.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Henry V Biggs, DSO, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 27th May. Major Walter C Hedley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H V Biggs, D S O, Dated 27th May. Kenrick, D S O, Dated 28th May.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment,) The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, on augmentation Dated 1st April. Walter S W Browne, John Wheen.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain John B Orr, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 4th May.

Supernumerary Captain William F L Gorden is restored to the establishment vice J B Orr, D S O, Dated 4th May.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Gentleman Cadet Victor Alexander Henry Daly, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E T Welchman, D S O, promoted Dated 28th May.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Vere E C Dashwood to be Lieutenant, vice G E Leachman, promoted. Dated 19th March.

The Durham Light Infantry, Gentlemen Cadet Leopold Grantly Norton, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H W Festing, appointed Adjutant. Dated 28th May.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Louis D Daly, on augmentation.

Wilfried T Fletcher, vice D Ussher, promoted.

Wilmot S Caulfield, vice R R Smyth, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William H Davies is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th May. Sergeant-Major Leonard Eastmead to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain WH Davies. Dated 28th May.

The Army Service Corps.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Alfred Munday retires on retired pay. Dated 26th May. First Class Staff Sergeant-Major Francis John Rayman to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain F Field deceased. Dated 28th May.

The undermentioned successful Candidates at the Competitive Examination of Officers of the Special Reserve, &c., held in March last, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 28th May.

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Richard Noble, from 3rd Battalion, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant J R D Holland, promoted.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Second Lieutenant Arthur Ratliffe Mulliner, from 3rd Battalion. The Northamptonshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant H F Partridge, promoted.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Second Lieutenant Reginald Lindsay Benson, from Buckinghamshire Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry, in succession to Lieutenant D K L Lucas-Tooth, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Roger Grenville Peek, from Royal 1st Devon, Yeomanry, in succession to Lieutenant F O Grenfell, seconded.

Foot Guards,

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant Frederick William Des Voeux, from 6th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), in succession to Lieutenant E J L Pike, appointed Adjutant.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Second Lieutenant William Hugh Samuel Schofield from 3rd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant T C de Trafford, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Alexander Logan Nathan Maxwell-Moffat, from 2nd or East Battalion, Royal Jersey Light Infantry. Channel Islands Militia, in succession to Lieutenant R J McLaren, promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Sheldon Arthur Gledstanes, from 3rd Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), on augmentation.

Second Lieutenant Marcus Alwynne Moses from 4th Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers,) vice A L Lockwood, resigned.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Cyril Murgatroyd Longbotham, from 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, in succession to, Lieutenant J Bacchus, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Charles Adam Murray Alexander, from 6th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, vice J R Geohegan, seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard Henry Stranger, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant W D S Brownrigg, appointed Adjutant,

Second Lieutenant Alfred John Goodwyn, from 3rd or South Battalion, Royal Jersey Light Infantry Channel Islands Militia, in succession to Lieutenant R T Foster, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Frederick Bidwell Watson, from 3rd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant A F P Knapp, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Lionel Ormiston Spence, from 3rd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant H Edinger, appointed Adjutant.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Gerald Graham Murray, from 3rd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant R E Key, promoted.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant Arthur Louis Brunker Anderson, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant T G Ruttledge, promoted.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Gerald Evelyn Gustavus Pollard, from 3rd Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant D Da C C MacGillycuddy, appointed Adjutant, 3rd Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, on augmentation.

Lieutenant Finlay Walter Walsh, from 4th Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on augmentation.

The Army Service Corps.

Second Lieutenant Reynell Henry Verney, from 4th Warwickshire Howitzer Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force.

Second Lieutenant Henry Esmonde Bellew, from 3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment to complete establishment.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Grace A J Lloyd, Staff Nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Henry V Biggs, D S O, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 27th May, 1910.

Lieutenant Hamilton L Rouche, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 28th May.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants, The Army Service Corps, are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 26th May, Walter J Bennet. Alfred Munday.

General Reserve of Officers.

The Honourable Chandos Graham Gore-Langton, late Captain, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to be Captain. Dated 28th May.

## THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR W. LUARD.

### Fine Record of Eastern Service.

ADMIRAL Sir William Garnham Luard died at his residence at Witham, Essex, on May 20. Sir William Luard was one of the six naval officers who entered the Navy during the reign of William IV., and lived to see the Accession of George V., their lives thus connecting the reigns of these two sailor Kings. Admiral Luard, who was born on April 7, 1820, was a member of the Huguenot family of Ightham, Kent, which has given many distinguished officers to the Navy and the Army. He was the eldest son of William Wright Luard, of The Lodge Witham, Essex. He entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth in February 1833, and after two years there was rated midshipman and appointed to the Actæon, twenty-six guns. He became a sublieutenant (mate) in 1840, and in the following year saw active service during the first China war of 1840-42. He was present at the storming of Fort Tycocktow, which was attacked by Sir G. Bremer on Jan. 7, 1841, and at the forcing of the Bocca Tigris on Feb. 26 following when the batteries of Anunghoy on the left side of the river, and those on the island of North Wantong which the Chinese regarded as impreganable, were silenced by the ships. For these services he received the China medal and was promoted to lieutenant on May 6, 1841, and on Sept. 29, 1850, he reached the rank of commander, being appointed the same day to the command of the Serpent, twelve guns, in the East Indies. While in this ship he took part in the capture of Rangoon in April 1852, and of Pegu in June of the same year, besides other operations of this second war with Burma. He was honourably mentioned for his services on these occasions and received the Burma medal, with clasp for Pegu. Promoted captain on March 11, 1857, while serving in the "Indefatigable" fifty, flagship on the south-east coast of America, he was afterwards given command of the "Conqueror" on the China Station. In March 1867 he was made a C.B., having been honoured two years previously with the fourth class of the Legion of Honour. In May 1870 he was appointed superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and retain this post until January 1875 when he attained flag rank. From March 1878 to June of the following year he was superintendent of Malta Dockyard. In November 1882 he succeeded Sir Geoffery Hornby as President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, remaining in this appointment for three years exactly. He became a full admiral on March 31, 1885, and retired a week later, but continued to hold his appointment for seven months on the retired list. In 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee he was promoted to be K. C. B.

THE DreadnoughtHospital, "Greenwich," has received a donation of £251 2s. 4d. (2,000 tls.) from the Imperial Chinese Government in recognition of services rendered to sick and injured Chinese sailors.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way.* The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine.* This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after childbirth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.*

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road., Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway.* He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth,* as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

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| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache |
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| Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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| To the Royal Family | The Imperial Family of China |
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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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is available any time—anywhere—if you possess a Thermos Flask. Cold liquids poured into the 'Thermos' *keep* cold—icy cold—on even the most scorching day.

Think how useful when travelling—how invaluable in the sickroom! Hot liquids may also be kept steaming hot for twenty-four hours.

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Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers are being prosecuted

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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

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freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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Durability and Comfort,

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Michelin Tyres are made in One Quality Only—The Best,

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
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BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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LALKALA Is by far The most effective Remedy for ASTHMA HAYFEVER & CROUP.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
INDUCES REFRESHING SLEEP!
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Recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in Cigarettes or Papers. Price, Re. 1-2-0 per box net.
Obtainable from:—KEMP & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.
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THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

## THE KUROOL CONFERENCE.

### Protest against Anti-Indian Treatment in S. Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

At yesterday's sitting of the Madras Provincial Conference, after the Presidential address, two resolutions were put from the chair and carried. The first placed on record the great and irreparable loss sustained by the death of King Edward VII, and expressed sympathy with the Royal Family. The second thanked King George for his message of sympathy and encouragement to the people of India, and wished him long life and unbroken prosperity. The former was carried in solemn silence, all present standing. To-day the Conference meets at 12 noon when the business proper will commence.

KURNOOL, JUNE 10.

The Conference commenced its session at noon to-day when the first resolution taken for discussion was with reference to Indians in the Transvaal. The resolution was moved by Mr. Karunakara Menon and was in these terms :—"This Conference, while thanking the Government of India for their recent amendment of the Indian Emigration Act, deplores the continued ill-treatment of Indians in the South African Colonies, especially in the Transvaal, and strongly resents the indignities and hardships to which they are subjected and especially the recent deportation of over eighty persons including many who were born or domiciled in one or other of the South African Colonies. The Conference strongly protests against the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907 and the Transvaal Immigration Act of 1907 and respectfully draws the attention of Government to the strong and growing feeling of discontent in this country amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects in consequence of their operation of the said Act or the principles underlying them and in consequence of the sacrifice of Indian interests and the failure of responsible British statesman to secure just and humane treatment to Indian residents in the Transvaal and the prevention of legislation injurious to the rights and insulting to the self-respect of Indians and contrary to all principles of Imperial unity and International Law. The Conference records its emphatic opinion that it is absolutely necessary to take immediate steps to allay the feeling of discontent and to secure to British Indians in the Transvaal and other South African Colonies the treatment to which they are entitled as equal citizens of the British Empire."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. V. Ramesam of Vizagapatam, and supported by Mr. N. K. Ramaswamy Iyer of Tanjore and Mr. Sreeramulu Sastri of Masulipatam in Telegu. Mr. Polak also addressed the Conference.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillay gave a dinner last night to Mr. Polak and the Transvaal deportees. Some of the delegates of the Conference also attended the function and much good fellowship prevailed. The host characterised the gathering as unique. One of the deportees returned thanks to the host.

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 10.

His Highness the Nizam has been pleased to sanction a scheme, for the supply of electricity in Hyderabad for lighting purposes. At present the supply is restricted to certain parts, viz Chudderghat, Saifabad and Kiratabad. It is however to be hoped that in course of time it will be extended throughout the city. The scheme owes its origin to Mr. Gamlen, the present Mint Master, who is to be congratulated on the service he will be doing to the public by its introduction.

The power is to be generated from the Mint, the engines of which can be used for minting during the day, and for generating electricity for lighting purposes during the night, so that they will be made to serve a double purpose. This arrangement will effect a great saving in cost to the Government. The Callender Cable Construction Co., have undertaken the contract from the Government for laying the electric mains, and have already commenced work. Messrs. Osler and Co. have undertaken the lighting installations in private houses. The erection and conversion of the plant at the Mint itself, is being done departmentally. It is understood that the charges for lighting, etc., will be as low as those which obtain in the Presidency towns, as much of the cost will be saved by utilizing the Mint plant. It is expected that supplies will be started before the end of August.

## HEAVY RAIN AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 10.

After several days' heavy gloom, rain suddenly descended last evening. Dark threatening clouds gathered during the day in the south-east, which culminated in a sharp downfall at 7-30 p.m., and lasted till about eleven, accompanied by a thunderstorm and vivid lightning. The temperature at three o'clock in the afternoon was 98, and it had dropped at 7-30 p.m. to 88. Rain was general in the district. This morning was refreshingly cool.

## HEAVY DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day delivered judgment in a suit brought by Trichinopoly Gopinath Tawker against Kalichurn Sett, claiming Rs. 3,35,200 as damages, for alleged malicious prosecution. His Lordship held that there was an absence of reasonable and probable cause for the defendant prosecuting the plaintiff, and that the defendant was actuated by an indirect and wrong motive in instituting criminal proceedings.

The Judge awarded plaintiff Rs. 25,000 as damages, and only five days' costs, as in his Lordship's opinion five days would have been ample to try this case, and each party should bear his own costs for the remaining ten days.

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The statement that Mr. Hornell of the Board of Education in London will succeed Mr. Orange as Director-General of Education, is incorrect, as the future of that appointment is engaging the attention of the Government of India. Mr. Hornell had the offer of the Directorship of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province, which he was unable to accept.

## RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 10.

In Rajendrapur train dacoity case Lalit Kumar Shome appeared to-day and the case is fixed for 23rd June.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Nawab Saiyid Muhammad is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Mr. C. R. Cleveland is confirmed as Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Captain S. B. Mehta I. M. S. is posted to plague duty in the Punjab.

I. M. S. Postings—Captain A. F. Hamilton to Bombay.

Captain E.C. Hodgson to officiate as Health Officer, Simla, vice Captain Mackenzie posted to Bengal.

Captain S. B. Mehta to plague duty, Punjab.

Captain F. P. Mackie has six months' leave.

Major-General Keir, Commanding Allahabad Brigade, has three and half months' leave.

Colonel Turner, 4th Cavalry, officiates in command of Presidency Brigade next month, when General Cowans proceeds on leave.

The tenure of Lieutenant Plumer, Adjutant, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is extended to 29th September 1911.

Major Henslow, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed 2nd in command of that Regiment.

Major F. L. Vincent, 37th Lancers. is appointed 2nd in command of that Regiment.

Lieut. Smyth, first Brahmans, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant, Simla Volunteer Rifles, when Major Walton vacates next October.

Major Beach, R.E., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, becomes General Staff Officer, Meerut, vice Major Hambro appointed to Army Head-quarters.

Captain S. W. Robinson, 32nd Mountain Battery, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut division.

The Following R.A.M.C., Officers to be specialists :—

Captain G. H. Stevenson, Lahore division.
Lieut H. P. Hart, N. Burma division.
Major E. M. Williams, Lucknow division.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Kuwar Shyama Kumar Tagore is provisionally recognised as Consul General for Berbera at Calcutta.

Major T. W. Twine, I.M.S., has six months' leave.

Captain C. W. Prescott, from leave is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

Lieut-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson is appointed Residency Surgeon, Jaipur.

Lieut-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, I.M.S. reverts to military employ.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major C. H. D. Ryder, of the Survey of India, has nine months' leave and Lieut-Colonel J. M. Fleming has fourteen months' leave, Major G. P. Lenox Cunyngham to act for Colonel Fleming.

Mr. W. A. Bion officiates as Imperial Meteorologist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that from 1st December last appointments of Secretariat Superintendent in P. W. D. are gazetted appointments. Messrs. T. Gregory, W. G. Dallman and R. P. D. Burbridge to receive the status accordingly from that date.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Roberts, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief O. and R. Railway, has six months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following Indian Army promotions are notified :—Captain Fallantyne, 27th Light Cavalry, to be Major.

Lieutenants to be Captains :—Hamilton, 15th Lancers ; Fenton, 113th Infantry, Carey, 53rd Sikhs ; Ben, 101st Grenadiers ; Fennel, 81st Pioneers ; Home, 27th Punjabis ; Crozier, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs ; and Wooley, 56th Punjabi Rifles.

Assistant Surgeon E. P. Baker (Bengal) is dismissed from the service.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. Sullivan resigns from the 15th instant.

Sub-Conductor J. Gorman retired from last Wednesday.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain B. E. Peacock has ninety days' leave and Mr. J. Windsor three months' leave.

## THE TALEGAON SAMARTHA VIDYALAYA.

### Declared Unlawful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The following Notification is published :—"Whereas the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Association styled "The Samarath Vidyalaya," situated at Talegaon in the Poona district of the Bombay Presidency, has for its object interference with the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace. In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, the Governor General in Council hereby declares the said Association to be unlawful."

## GIRLS' SCHOOL IN LAHORE.

### Broken Promises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

On the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King George and Queen Mary, the Raja of Nabha made an offering as a mark of respect of rupees one lakh, which subsequently formed the nucleus for starting a girls' school in Lahore, called the Victoria Mary Girls' School. An effort was also made to raise some subscription over and above the offer of one lakh, and promises to the value of fifteen thousand rupees were secured. The school authorities now complain, that the promised money has not yet been realised.

## KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

### Calcutta and Lahore Movements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Kumar Monmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury has addressed a letter to the Viceroy, suggesting that an All-India Memorial to King Edward should be erected in Calcutta, and as vice-patron of the All-India Victoria Memorial, he also suggests, that a hall in the building of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, should be set apart for such works of art, industries and science, as represent the period of King Edward's reign.

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

At a meeting in connection with the Provincial Memorial to King Edward, held in the Town Hall, Lahore. it was resolved to have two committees, one for headquarters, and the other for villages of the district. It was decided to canvass the bazar shops, in order to give every one an opportunity to subscribe. About Rs. 17,000 were subscribed at the meeting, bringing the total so far subscribed up to Rs. 57,000.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### The Harwood League.

Lovers of Association football in Bombay will be looking forward to the opening of the season, which will take place on the Cooperage this afternoon at 5-30 p.m. and there is every prospect of an interesting and exciting game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A.

The following nine teams have entered :—Bombay Gymkhana, B. W. A., Government Telegraphists, Gloucester Regiment, Commercial Gymkhana, Parel Gymkhana, Royal Garrison Artillery, Y. M. C. A., and the Rovers. The number of teams is thus the same as last year, the Volunteer Artillery taking the place of the Hornets who have dropped out after an unsuccessful season.

As to the prospects of some of the teams, the Bombay Gymkhana is fully expected to have a much improved team. Nearly all their players of last season are in Bombay, one exception being Mr. W. E. Holl, last year's Secretary, who unfortunately has gone to Calcutta. H. J. Capper, who has played for his University and for Middlesbrough, will turn out at centre forward and great things are also expected from Cardozo, another forward, L C Parton, at left halt, and A. E. Lewin who succeeds Holl as goalkeeper. The Y. M. C. A. are making some changes in their eleven but appear to be quite as strong as last season. C. M. Ward will not play this afternoon as he is out of Bombay, but he is expected to return shortly to captain the team. Nothing but favourable accounts are in circulation regarding the E. G. A.; in fact it is said they are the favourites for the League and they are practising very hard for their match with the Gloucesters on the 18th instant. The Gloucesters have also got a strong team, and like the R. G. A. have had plenty of practice. Lieutenant Holmes has come down from Devlali to captain the team, and is reputed to be a fine player. The Government Telegraphs may be expected to put out a capable side and the Commercial Gymkhana are an improved combination, but the Rovers, the Parel Gymkhana and the B. V. A. are reported to be weak. On the whole a good season may be confidently expected.

The League has lost the valuable services of Mr. J. F. Hogan as Honorary Secretary, as that gentleman who has worked so hard for Bombay football for many years, will be away from India for some time. He is succeeded by Mr. J. B. Linn who will be a thoroughly competent officer.

FIXTURE LIST FOR JUNE.

June 11—Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage.
June 13—Royal Artillery vs. The B. V. A., Oval.
June 14—Government Telegraphs vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage.
June 15—Rovers vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage.
June 17—Government Telegraphs vs. Com. Gymkhana, Cooperage.
June 18—Royal Artillery vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage.
June 20—Rovers vs. The B. V. A., Oval.
June 21—Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage.
June 22—Rovers vs. Government Telegraphs, Cooperage.
June 24—The Gloucesters vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage.
June 25—Com. Gymkhana vs. Rovers, Cooperage.
June 27—Bom. Gymkhana vs. The B. V. A., Oval.
June 28—Y. M. C. A. vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage.
June 29—The Gloucesters vs. Com. Gymkhana, Cooperage.

## SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Horse Show took place at Annandale this afternoon and despite the heat, which was distinctly trying in the valley, was very well attended. The show of animals on the whole was good, the Australian and Arab ponies being particularly good. The horses on other hand were somewhat weak in class. The hacks under 14-2 were particularly strong as also the polo ponies there being very little between the first half dozen.

The Viceroy's "Abbess" took the first prize for all horses, and Lady Minto's "Waitress", ridden by Mrs. Buck, was first for the second year running in the Ladies' hacks undre 14-2 Captain Wickham, Lord Francis Scott and Captain Holden deservedly won several prizes. The jumping was fairly good and the arrangements made by Captain Shore, Hon. Secretary, were excellent. Lady Minto presented the prizes and three hearty cheers were given for Her Excellency at the close of the proceedings.

## CHESHIRES' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

### THE FIFTH NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 8.

CLASS 'B'.

The following are the results :—

Boy Tucker, Cheshire Regiment, beat boy Payne, Cheshire Regiment,

2nd Round Novices, 9st. 7lbs.

Pte. Plumtree, Sherwood Foresters, beat Pte. Haywood, Sherwood Foresters.

Pte. Butler, 16th Hussars, beat Pte. Seabrook, Cheshire Regt.

Pte. Brokleburst, Cheshire Regiment, beat Pte. Booth, Sherwood Foresters.

Pte. Adams, Sherwood Foresters, beat Gnr. Seelums, 9th Ammn. Column.

2nd Round Novices, 10st. 8lbs.

Pte. Buckley, Cheshire Regiment, beat Pte. E. Thorpe, Sherwood Foresters.

Pte. H. Thorpe, Sherwood Foresters, beat Pte. Barnes, Cheshire Regiment, by a knock out.

Pte. Taylor, Sherwood Foresters, beat Pte. Singleton, Sherwood Foresters.

Pte. Carney, Cheshire Regiment, beat Pte. Court, Cheshire Regiment.

2nd Round Bantams.

Pte. Crisp, Cheshire Regiment, beat Pte. Feast, Sherwood Foresters, the latter being disqualified for hitting low.

2nd Round Featherweights.

Pte Munday, 13th Hussars, beat Pte. Owens, 13th Hussars, the latter giving up because of an injured arm.

Lightweight, Semi-Final.

Pte. Makins, 1st Lincoln Regt., beat Pte Howlett, Royal Fusiliers, after a hard bout. Both men are well known in the Garrison as boxers, and were given a great reception. The decision was greeted with loud applause and was very popular.

6th Round Contest.

Lce.-Cpl Murray, 13th Hussars, beat O'Brien, Cheshire Regt. O'Brein being disqualified in the third round for hitting low.

Middleweights, Semi-Finals.

S. S. Bassington, 13th Hussars, beat P.E. Holland, Cheshire Regt.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The trial match of the season will be played to-day instead of on Saturday next.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 4th, Saturday—Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., B I T ground.
June 11th, Saturday—The Lusitanian Sporting Club, B I T ground
June 18th, Saturday—L Grindlay Groom, B I T ground
June 25th, Saturday—L H M's Customs, Customs ground
July 2nd, Saturday—L Mint Rec Club, B I T ground
July 9th, Saturday—R I M Dockyard, R I M D ground
July 16th, Saturday—L Govt Tel Rec Club, B I T ground
July 23rd, Saturday—L Grindlay Groom, B I T ground
July 30th, Saturday—L H M's Customs, B I T ground
August 6th, Saturday—L Mint Rec Club, B I T ground
August 13th, Saturday—L R I M Dockyard, B I T ground
August 20th, Saturday—L Govt Tel Rec Club, B I T ground
Sept 3rd, Saturday—P & O S N Co, B I T ground
Sept 8th, Thursday—Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team, B I T ground
Sept 10th, Saturday—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Com Gymkhana ground
Sept 24th, Saturday—John Bright, B I T ground

## SENTENCE ON WARDANI.

### Mufti's Protest Unavailing.

Cairo, May 21.

THE action of the Mufti in declining to sanction the death sentence passed upon El Wardani, the murderer of Boutros Pasha, the Premier, is of no significance. He is consulted as a pure formality and his view never alters the decision of the court. It is the invariable custom of this functionary to return an evasive reply not sanctioning a penalty. A sentence already pronounced by the courts cannot be altered unless the Court of Cessation orders a new trial on legal grounds. This is highly improbable in the present case, and a complication would be caused by the Mufti's action only if it were used as a pretext for an agitation for the pardon of the condemned man.

The closing incidents of the trial (writes Reuter's correspondent) were of a somewhat extraordinary character. Helbawi Bey, counsel for the defence, put forward the political motives of the crime, and desired to introduce the subject of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Convention. The judge stopped him and said that if he wished to bring up this matter, the public must be excluded. As counsel persisted the court was cleared. Subsequently Harvey Pasha, chief of police, encountered Yusef Bey Nahas walking about outside the court with a copy of Helbawis speech in his hand. As the speech contained the passages to be delivered while the court sat in secret, Harvey Pasha took possession of the document, in spite of all protests. The closing passages of Helbawi's defence were remarkable in more respects than one. He ceased to address the court, but spoke directly to the accused. After apologising to him for abasing him to the level of ordinary criminals, as he had been compelled to do in the interest of his defence, the advocate proceeded :—"If your great soul refuses to live enchained, if you do not wish to live in the bagnio with brigands and evil-doers (for that is all the pity a merciful judge can give you), arise, go to your death with a brave heart and a firm step. For death will come to you to-morrow, if not to-day, and will not be denied. Go, my child; go to your God who holds the scales of sublime equity untrammelled by the necessities of time or circumstances. Go, our hearts go with you, our eyes will weep for you for ever. Go, your death sentence, pronounced by human justice may prove more than your life, a great lesson to your people and your country. Go; if man has no pity for you divine mercy is fathomless. Farewell, my child. Farewell, farewell!"

## THE NATIONAL HORSE SUPPLY.

A MEETING of the National Horse Supply Committee was held on May 24 at 16, Bedford Square. Col. Sir William Sergeant presided, and others present were; Lord Portsmouth, Col. W. Bodle, Mr. F. Lort Phillips, Mr. C. F. P. McNeill, and Major C. B. Templer.

The committee considered a paper on "The Theory of the Four Stallions," by Mr. W. Phillpotts Williams, who, owing to sudden indisposition, was unable to be present. In this paper, Mr. Williams deals with the difficulty which the Remount Department experienced in securing a sufficient supply of the different types of horse required for the Army, and suggested that in this country there was not a sufficient number of types of stallion. While we possessed the finest race-horses and carthorses in the world, our intermediate breeds of the types required by the Army for artillery and transport purposes were disappearing or had already disappeared. His contention was that the intermediate breeds of horses which had been lost must now be restored, and in order to get these types the first thing to do was to set about breeding stallions. Including the thoroughbred, four distinct breeds seemed to be necessary. Breeders of racehorses would always take care of the first type, the light-weight thoroughbred, and all that was necessary on the part of the Government was to see that a sufficient supply was placed at the disposal of farmers in horse-breeding districts. The Government should take up the breeding of the second type, the strong thoroughbred. A nucleus for a stud could be obtained by selecting big strong thoroughbred mares, of which there were a certain number still available, and mating them with horses of their own class and carefully working the breed up until the services of 100 stallions of this type could be commanded. Once the type was secured 300 or 400 brood mares should supply the number of this class required for Great Britain. The third type was the weight-carrying hunter, and animals of this class scarcely existed at all. If they were to be produced it must be done by starting from a strong hunter stock and carefully selecting and mating the best fillies with a suitable stallion. The fourth type, the artillery wheeler, would be more difficult to obtain than any of the others. A foundation stock might be obtained from the Yorkshire coachhorse and a few animals of the old Devonshire pack-horse breed might also be obtainable; or half-bred mares between the thoroughbred and the Irish draught-horse might be taken as a foundation stock. The finding of a stallion would be difficult, but when the mares had been got together it should not be impossible to procure stallions to match them.

Lord Portsmouth said he thought they should impress on the Government that they were the only representative committee formed to promote the national horse supply. The time had come for calling the attention of the country to the parlous condition in which Cavalry and Artillery were in the matter of horses. When horses had to be moved from one battery to another the force could not be regarded as effective. Further discussion of the subject was postponed until Mr. Williams could be present to answer criticisms.

## MAHOMEDAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

The Mahomedans of Lahore have started a technical institute for their boys, and the opening ceremony of the institute was prepared yesterday evening by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Mohamed Shaffi. Subscriptions are being raised for the institute.

## HEAVY RISE OF THE TORSA RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LALMONIRHAT, JUNE 10.

Owing to the heavy rise of the Torsa River the temporary bridge between Dewanhat and Cooch Behar is at present unsafe for the passage of trains. All passengers will be required to tranship about 200 yards, pending the completion of a permanent bridge. The permanent bridge will be ready in a week or ten days.

## STRANDING OF S. S. "GODAVERI".

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, President of the Marine Court which consolnded its inquiry into the circumstances under which the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Godaveri," stranded in the Panvel creek on the morning of the 11th May, intimated yesterday to the parties concerned that the decision of the Marine Court would not be delivered in open Court.

## JIUJITSU FOR THE ARMY AND THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 10.

The Japanese instructor of Jiujitsu who is instructing the Royal Scots Fusiliers in Rangoon has been engaged by the Commissioner of Police to give lessons to the European members of the Town Force, the gymnasium being fitted up in the Police Recreation Club.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times" states that the Admiralty has placed with a Leith engineering firm an order for the construction of an oil-engine of 10,000 h. p. The engine is for experimental purposes and if successful five additional engines are to be constructed for war-vessels by the same firm.

## BUDDHISTS IN LONDON.

### Celebration of Wesak Day.

IN consequence of a mission from Burma, conducted about two years ago in England by an Englishman who had become a Burmese monk, the Buddhist Society was founded. It now numbers some 60 regular members, and during mail weak an open meeting was held at the Waldorf Hotel to celebrate Wesak Day, or the anniversary of the attainment to enlightenment of the Buddha. Incidentally also it was desired to collect funds in order to maintain in England a Bhikkhu—that is, a Beggar or Buddhist monk. The great principle of Buddha's teaching, it is pointed out by the society, is toleration, and it is claimed that its effect is largely to sweeten other creeds with which it comes in contact.

Professor E. J. Mills opened the meeting, and after a portion of the Buddhist scriptures had been read, Mr. Francis J. Payne, the secretary of the Society, drew a picture of the early life of Bhuddha and of his great renunciation. Mr. B. E. Ward dwelt on the attainment to enlightenment of the Buddha, which, he said, was the completion of existence—the natural, inevitable, and logical result of the perfect life.

Mr. Reginald Farrer remarked that "nirvana" had been entirely misunderstood in the West, and had been dealt with in a hostile spirit by Western philosophers who had criticised it from the purely textual standpoint. Nirvana, which was simply the final elimination of all error, had been made to mean extinction, which neither Buddha nor his disciples ever intended it to mean. It was a state of complete peace beyond mental grasp, but it was possible of attainment in this life.

## OPIUM GROWING IN CHINA.

### Effect of the Imperial Edict.

MR. E. S. LITTLE, head in China of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., has just returned to Shanghai, wrote the "Standard" correspondent at that station on May 7, from an extended tour in Western China, and as a result of the special inquiries that he made with reference to the cultivation and use of opium, he declared to me, in the course of an interview, that, generally speaking, one of the most wonderful transformations that any country can show has taken place in the two opium-growing provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan, where the word of the Government has been, almost universally, absolutely obeyed.

There is now no question that all over the province of Szechuan opium has almost entirely ceased to be grown. Mr. Little travelled 1,300 miles through country where the farmers aforetime devoted their whole attention to the growing of the poppy, and he did not see a single plant anywhere. Aided by long experience in China and a knowledge of the language that enabled him to understand even a good deal of what the wild Lolo tribesmen of the Far West said, Mr. Little made the most exquisite of officials, merchants, travellers, coolies, inn-keepers, farmers, and all sorts and conditions of men, and the reply given was always to the same effect, namely, that the injuction was so severe (that it was impossible for anybody to grow opium.

Proclamations were posted in various places, and they were always couched in the most sure and emphatic language; for instance: "You are absolutely prohibited from growing opium. If you do so you will be punished." Proclamations had also been issued notifying the people that the carrying of opium over the roads either into or out of the country would be prohibited after the first day of the sixth moon this year. While it was possible for natives to obtain opium, the business is being carried on so secretly that a stranger is not able to obtain the drug.

In only one place was opium seen growing, and that was at Hueilichau, on the far border of Yunnan and Szechuan, where Mr. Little saw quantities being grown. There are, of course, some districts in which, for a consideration, the local officials have not been able to see opium growing.

## THE MALARIA PARASITE DEFIED.

### A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR SUFFERERS FROM "THE SCOURGE OF INDIA."

THERE is no necessity, at this time, to describe the sufferings or the condition of the victims of Malaria, the disease whose pestilential power has been succinctly described as "The Scourge of India."

As is generally known, Malaria is due to parasites which feed on the active substance—the hæmoglobin—of the red blood corpuscles. The result is that the patient suffers from Anæmia. As the microbes multiply and the blood is further destroyed, the condition degenerates into Cachexia, the term given to the impairment of the general tissue vitality which involves the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and other systems. Then the patient is alarmed by many depressing symptoms, including loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, digestive disorders, lassitude, wasting and ever increasing weakness, all of which make life a burden.

Now, Malaria has lost its terrors through the discovery of a preparation which is as powerful in overcoming these terrible effects as quinine is in curing the early rigors produced by the first attacks of the Malaria parasite.

This preparation is Sanatogen, which has been described by the most famous European physicians —including the Physicians to nine European Sovereigns—as the most powerful revitalising and restorative agent the world has known. It has produced effects described by doctors as being little short of marvellous in saving life and restoring those who were almost moribund to perfect health and the full enjoyment of their faculties.

Sanatogen derives its power from the unique nature of its ingredients. These are glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, which contains phosphorus in the form in which it exists in the body, and milk proteid, the albuminous or chief body building element of milk.

These substances are chemically combined by an intricate and difficult scientific process protected by Royal Letters, Patent. By reason of its composition, Sanatogen is so easily assimilated that it is all absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. It rapidly produces a sensation of well being a fact which has been vividly expressed in a testimonial sent to the proprietors. The writer says :—"Almost immediately after taking it I feel as though a stream of liquid life has been poured into me."

THE GREAT REVITALISING FORCE.

Sanatogen's action in Malaria is due to its ability to repair the ravages inflicted by the Malarial parasite upon the red blood corpuscles. By restoring them to their full health, power and activity, it cures the Anæmia. It also gives fresh tone to the nerves, new energy to the brain, and sufficient nourishment to the system to enable it to overcome the Cachexia produced by the microbes.

Malaria has a peculiarly bad effect on children whose growth it retards very markedly. Under the action of Sanatogen such children rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health and grow normally.

Malaria also produces premature old age in adults. This is shown by the hair becoming grey, the face lined and wrinkled, the body shrunken, the eyes getting the characteristic look of age and the liver and kidneys undergoing senile changes. Sanatogen removes all these conditions, so that the patient looks younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was in his life.

What is true of the action of Sanatogen in Malaria is equally true in Dysentery, as well as in that depleted condition of the system, so common in India, when a tonic becomes essential.

The letters from physicians, men of distinguished position, and patients generally who have testified to the extraordinary cures brought about by Sanatogen are numbered by the ten thousand.

His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhangah states he "has derived great benefit from Sanatogen" which he further characterises as "really a good thing."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states :—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, in the Punjab plains and found it a great strengthener."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet "Malaria, its Cause and Cure" has been written by a physician with a great experience of this disease that its teaching may be brought to the help of all sufferers, and that something may be done to stay the ravages of a disease which, with fevers of various kinds, has destroyed nearly fifty millions of people in ten years, a copy will be sent to all addressing the Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 236, G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning "The Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

## SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

THE Conference of Progressives, which included delegates from Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, opened on May 21 at Bloemfontein. Dr. Jameson was elected chairman. The Conference concluded its main work on the 22nd, when a public meeting was addressed by Dr. Jameson, who had a great reception, and announced the formation of a single party, which he proposed should be called the Unionist Party of South Africa, with a common platform and organisation. He proceeded to expound the efforts that he and his friends had made during the last few months to secure a fresh start in politics free from the old bugbear of racialism and complained that they had sometimes been misunderstood owing to the misuse of catchwords—for example, "coalition" and "open door." The negotiations with General Botha arose naturally out of the National Convention, and were the practical expression of the general desire that measures not men should be the dividing line in the future politics of the Union. That view was unanimously supported by the Progressive parties and was endorsed by some of their opponents, notably General Botha. Lord Gladstone's choice of General Botha as Premier, therefore, represented the choice of the majority of South Africans. It remained for General Botha to play his part by acting up to his professions. He believed and hoped that he would do so, but in any case there was need of a watchful and critical Opposition. Dr. Jameson proceeded to outline the programme adopted by the Conference, which he said might be summarised in two phrases—namely, equality of opportunity for and rapid development of the country. He touched upon the twin clauses dealing with education and defence, including adequate support of the Navy; native policy, wherein the party recognised that the time was still unripe for uniform action and the fiscal system which the party agreed should be one of moderate Protection coupled with reciprocal Preference with the sister States of the Empire. He concluded his speech with a reference to two glaring recent instances where politicians had shown adherence to the old party lines and failure to appreciate the spirit of the Convention—namely the abolition of local option in Cape Colony and the education trouble in Orange River Colony. He declared amid great applause that unless this last grievance were quickly removed the scheme to establish separate schools would be generously supported throughout the Union.

## AIRSHIP FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on May 23 :—I am informed that the "Lebaudy" airship built for the "Morning Post" National Airship Fund will be ready in about a month. The work of inflation has now been completed. Probably two further months will be required for the completion of the official tests at Moisson. The conditions which the airship will have to satisfy were laid down by the British War Office, and accepted by the Advisory Committee to the Fund—among them is a triangular flight of 100 miles each way. On the conclusion of these tests it is probable that the balloon will require reinflation before it carries out the journey from Moisson to Aldershot which is to be the final and crowning test. It is not, therefore likely that the airship will arrive in England before the beginning of August.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen W E Bunbury, D A G, N Army
Brig-Gen H Mullaly, C B, C S I, Pesh Inf Bde
Col H J W Barrow, P M O, 3rd Dn
Col W Sitwell, A A G, 3rd Dn
Lieut-Col J T Daly, I M S
Lieut-Col A Street, I M S
Major E B J Boddam, 5 G R
Major F Jollie, 28 Lt Cav
Major E Molyneux, 12 Cav
Major A G Pritchard, 12 Lrs
Major H J Barton, R E
Major C H Hawes, 23 Cav
Capt W M Anderson, IMS
Capt O A Geoghegan, S and T Corps
Capt F T P Ebden, 73 C Inf
Capt C Robertson, 19 Lrs
Capt J Gourlie, 38 C I H
Capt J A McEnery, R E
Capt G S Wilkes, R A, 1 O D
Capt J T H Lane, 1-39 Garh Rifles
Capt E C Smith, 22 Punj
Lieut R Lewis, 21 Cav
Lieut E K Lyons, R E
Lieut A Fitzgerald, S and T Corps
Lieut J T Gray, R E
Lieut H L Haughton, 36 Sikhs
Lieut P C S Hobart, R E
Lieut E St J Kirke, R E
Lieut H J Mackenzie, 51 Sikhs
Lieut E H Le M Sinkinson, 24 Punj
Lieut H S Kenyon, R A
Lieut N H L Watts, 92 Punj
2nd Lieut I S Clarke, 5 Rifles
2nd Lieut G J Johnston, 32 Lrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major M E Nuttall, 105 M L I, till 22 11 1910, M C
Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs, 3 mo, M C
Lieut E J E Poole, 4 Punj 6 mo, M C

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON—May 27.

Col W G King, I M S, B
Major R V Hugo, I M S, B
Major S Hunt, I M S, B
Major C Mills, I M S, B
Major H S Fox-Strangways, I A, B
Major G K Walker, I C V D, B
Capt H D Feile, I M S, B
Capt C A Sprawson, I M S, B
Commander H J Paterson, R N R, B
Mr H C Ferard, C I E, B Cov
Mr B T Gibson, B Cov
Mr J C Ker, B Cov
Mr D Calnan, B Cov
Mr L M Jopling, B Cov
Mr H V Drake-Brockman, B Cov
Mr G F Adams, B Cov
Mr C P Caseres, B Cov
Mr T B Copeland, B Cov
Mr A Williams, B Cov
Mr H A Rose, B Cov
Mr A J Laine, B Cov
Mr W S Milne, B Cov
Mr W H Everett, B
Mr L C D Bean, B
Mr A B Kennedy, B
Mr C J H Hogg, B
Mr C C Collingwood, B
Mr A Howard, B
Mr W J Carroll, B
Mr N L Hallward, B
Mr S L Kenny, B
Mr F E F Keatch, B
Mr J T Farrant, B
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B
Mr R S Hole, B
Mr E H Clark, B
Mr C F Wilkens, B
Lieut-Col J R Mathews, 21 Cav
Lieut Col E C Couper, 1 9 G R
Lieut Col R H Dewing, 76 Punj
Major F A Dudgeon, DAAG, Bareilly Bde
Major W C French, 2 3 G R
Major C Thomson, I M S
Major C B Winter, 112 Inf
Major R C F Gordon, 1 Lrs
Major W M Southey, 127 Inf
Major W E G Lillington, 29 Lrs
Capt J S Barker, R E
Capt G W Hemans, 29 Lrs
Capt E A O Mathews, I M S
Capt D W Maxwell, 4 G R
Capt H De C O'Grady, 59 Rifles
Capt R A Steel, 17 Cav
Capt F L S Bratt, L 7 G R
Capt J E Clements, I M S
Mr E D Smith, B
Mr F Reynolds, B
Mr B Lawrence, B
Mr J M Macpherson, CSI, B
Mr J D Mactae, B
Mr F G Morgan, B
Mr A C Sells, B
Mr M F C Smith, B
Mr J Slattery, B
Mr P C H Vere, B
Mr H K Roy, B

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| Chester, 125 deg. | 5 0 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg. | 4 3 0 | per two tins. |
| " 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons. |

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday 11th June, 1910.


NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## THE PEOPLE OF BURMA.

SIR Richard Temple read to the Royal Society of Arts on May 26 a learned and interesting paper on "The People of Burma." He viewed them first from a high ethnological standpoint, divided, subdivided and traced their descent up to hoary ancient times in the Himalayan and Central Asian Highlands, showed how the Burmans proper are not Talaings or Tais or Siamese, though as conquerors they have absorbed so many of the races they subdued that the customs of each are merged in the general, social, religious and domestic life and character now distinctive of the inhabitants of Burma, with certain differences that will probably endure forever. The case with which the lecturer ran over the names of the tribes, included in the generic term Burmese, the Kachin, the Kukichin groups classed as the Tibeto-Burman race, the Tai or Shan and the Karen, forming the Siamese-Chinese, and again the Talaing and the Wa-Palung groups, chief divisions of the Mon-Annamese race, was remarkable. Sir Richard Temple, however, reassured his audience by declaring that though he might seem to be loading his paper with uncouth names, he was really most sparing in their use. A glance at the list of the subdivisions of the Burmese groups prove the skill with which he turned the difficulty of conveying his ethnological theories without puzzling his hearers over all the curious tribal names of the people. Fine photographs, lent by Sir George Scott, of the mountainous tracts of Burma, deeply indented as they are with innumerable valleys in which rushing rivers flow with scarce ever a slender bridge to cross them, indicated the isolation in which different tribes must for ages live, and accounts for the differentiation and persistence of their characteristics. It was evident from the drift of the lecture that the author enjoys riding his ethnological hobby, and that in Burma he had lent a willing ear to the diversities of language as affording a clue to the connection between the tribes and to the possibility of finding homogeneity in their bewildering variety. This truly great task is one fraught with controversial issues which Sir Richard met in the most unperturbed and even cheerful spirit when Sir George Scott put forward another theory as to the place of origin of some of the Burmese tribes. These two authorities must agree to differ for the present until farther research makes all as clear as day to ethnologists. Sir G. Scott ventured a suggestion that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, instead of endowing more free libraries here, there and everywhere, should devote some of his enormous wealth to Burman research, setting a band of men to find out the hidden archæological treasures that are known to exist and that would let a flood of light in on the past history of the interesting people of Upper and Lower Burma. The solitary archæological official now maintained on a princely salary of about £40 a year, has, he thinks, more than he can do with his time and allowance to keep the great Burmese temple from present decay, and cannot be expected to grope successfully among antiquities for proofs to satisfy the anxious student of Burmese origins.

Sir Lewis McIver, as an old Anglo-Burman, added his quota to the discussion by rendering energetic testimony to the super-excellence of one division of the people of Burma, the women, for whom he professed a warm admiration. Not a suffragette is to be found in that happy country, and why? Simply because the women there have all the votes. He gave amusing instances of the high ground women take in all matters, domestic or external; they are first-rate house-keepers, do all or most of the business of life, only allowing men to help in small measure. From his description Burma should be an ideal place for the man who desires to lead a happy loafing life without any fear of reproach from the managing ladies of his family. Sir Richard Temple, indeed, controverted the opinion, so often held by observers who generalise from solitary instances, that the Burman is incurably lazy. It should be remembered that he believes implicitly in lucky and unlucky days. To work on any of the latter, which certainly occur with a comfortable frequency, would be worse than loss of time, it might bring untold calamities on the worker. On such days he should do his best to distract the presiding evil spirit from his dire designs, whereas on the lucky days the Burman willingly works with all his might. This accounts for the dead ease in which he may spend Tuesday, to the great disgust of the consistently diligent western on-looker, and the fury with which he accomplishes more than a day's work on Wednesday. The man who expects to find an industrious Burman the morning after he has been up all night dancing, singing and tom-toming to ward off the unwelcome attentions of evil spirits will be disappointed, for he will find the tired man sound asleep. Unfortunately he will go away and unjustly describe the nation as inveterately lazy. Sir Richard Temple spoke of the mental unity of the people as evidenced in their religious belief and practice. They are mostly professed Buddhists, but from highest to lowest he pronounces them unmistakable Animists, and the Nat worship that prevails seems to bear out his statement. This belief in supernatural beings and the need for deprecating the severe treatment they can, if they like, deal out to mortals, is perhaps an amiable weakness, but it leads to many strange and unamiable actions. The most inconvenient of these to outsiders is head-hunting. The Wild Was practise this in its most intense form.

The Wa collects human heads for the simple purpose of providing his village, property, and crops with adequate guardianship by the disembodied souls—or Nats—of the men whose heads he has cut off. The ghosts are supposed to hang about the skulls that once belonged to them and to prevent other spirits, presumably worse, from approaching. Why the souls of murdered men should act as guardian angels to the slayers of their bodies, instead of vindictive demons, it is hard to say. But Sir Richard has studied the Was to some purpose or he would not advance this gentle theory. Again, when uncultured Burmans have been engaged in much ceremonial Nat worship, they generally round it off with a drinking bout, an end which no one can approve. The irresistible power attributed to the evil spirits, which seem largely in the ascendant among the Nats, makes the people ingenious in devices to purchase their non-interference in mere human affairs. They deprecate the possibility of vengeance on the living for misfortunes suffered by the dead while in life. Epidemics are believed to be the result of their relentless spirit of revenge. Burmese think, it is true, that Nats can help as well as injure, but they must be kept in good temper. Therefore in sharing food or any nice thing the Nat is never forgotten: some little sacrifice is offered him. The head-hunting ceremonial is in many places undergoing a change, heads of animals being substituted for human skulls and though this might not satisfy the ideals of the humanitarian league who hold animals little less than men, it should tend to reassure travellers who venture into the fastnesses of the Wa tribe. Sir Richard Temple had something to say of Burmese domestic life, marriage, customs, morals, and of their death ceremonies, with the ritual for exorcisms and propitiation in which the aim is the protection of the living from injury by the dead. Wakes and feastings at deaths are one way of keeping the departed spirits happy. Burmese dress affords room for great variety in fashion and for no little extravagance. The Shan women wear hats that should satisfy in size—and cost, some being as much as £30 a piece—the most up-to-date lady of smart Western cities. The isolated tribes vary in their costume, either contenting themselves with something simple and exceedingly scanty, or indulging in "a high degree of semi-savage elaboration." Mere ornament with some seems in higher esteem than solid clothing. Concluding his clever and arresting paper, Sir Richard Temple impressed on his hearers that no man should "think that length or depth of study, or length of residence in the country, or even membership of one of the native races entitles him to dogmatise on Burma and its people." He at least is ready to consider proofs that may confirm or rebut his ingenious theories in their regard.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND. COUNT Bobrinsky in the Duma made a strong protest against the action of certain English members of Parliament and others in forwarding to him and to other prominent Russians, to say nothing of the document sent to the President of the Duma, expressions of dissatisfaction with the supposed conduct of Russia in relation to Finland. Count Bobrinsky, who was partly educated in England and is Anglophil to the core, put the whole case in a nutshell in the few words: "Hands off! You dave never read these annals of our blood," the last words being a memorable historical utterance. Only entire ignorance of the Russian side of the Finnish question could account for any sane Englishman venturing on a formal protest to a friendly State, or any of its officials, on a matter of purely internal politics. The British public have allowed themselves to be gulled by Finnish emissaries procisely as, not many years ago, the greater part of the continental public were gulled by Dr. Leyds and his assistants into believing that England was a monster capable of all crimes. In reference to Finland the record of Russia is not merely a singularly clean one, it is a record of generous treatment throughout. Russia has conquered all the territory now known as Finland no fewer than four times in history, yet the Finns are still found in a position to assert not merely those rights of local self-government which Russia has no intention of ever troubling about, but even political independance! Can modern history show any other instance of a small people claiming sparate existence on the strength of having been four times swallowed up in a war between their former and their present suzerains? The rest of the Finnish question is a matter of "philological politics" that is claims based on the meaning to be read into words in two or three different languages, of which only one, the Russian, is the language of the authentic documents ruling the case. The attitude of Russia towards Finland for a century past has been that of the good natured patron who is too lazy to refuse favours persistently demanded by an inferior, too insignificant to ever cause anxiety--precisely the attitude of the big dog to the little dog that feeds out of his dish! Russia is prepared, if necessary, to send her troops to over-run Finland for the fifth time in history, but she does not desire this drastic method of settlement, nor, it may be presumed, does any other nation, least of all England,—unless it be the Germanic Powers who are believed by Russians now a days to be engaged in raising trouble for Russia in every quarter of the world. To the German hegemony it would be doubtless useful to have Russia embroiled in a troublesome settlement for the Finnish question by force of arms. German protests on behalf of "oppressed Finland" are therefore perfectly natural, and part of the policy of the nation. But why should Englishmen dance to the German pipe on such a far-away question as the fate of Finland, which after all never was a nation, as the Finns never were anything else than the helots of a series of alien over-lords. The Duma Committee on the Finnish question, on receipt of the characteristic reply of the Finnish Diet, took the plain straightforward view of the matter: refused to go into hair-splitting niceties of legal lore, which might be argued till doomsday without practical result, but stated that the Emperor was ruler of Finland as of all the other Russias and the so called "Constitution" of Finland was merely the local self-government of a Province of the Empire. There is no doubt whatever that the Bill will pass both the Legislative Houses and receive the sanction of the Emperor. If the Finns thereafter care to put up a fight with Russia, their country is admirably adapted to a partisan warfare of the South African kind. But the result will be the same in the end. Russia has never played the tyrant in Finland and is not desirous of doing so now when all Russia is thinking only of attaining to the rights of a constitutionally governed State. The Finns have nothing to lose, and certainly nothing to gain except empty words from a few misguided sympathisers who have neither the power nor probably much inclination to show any other form of interest in the question.

MADRAS AND MALARIA. DR. BENTLEY'S investigation into the causss and prevention of malaria in Bombay is being watched with more than passing interest by hygienists in Madras. Although not many years ago Madras was comparatively free from the disease, it now has its malaria problem, and one which is daily growing. The infection is steadily spreading over the town and according to the "Madras Mail" Royapuram, Tondiarpet, practically the whole of Georgetown, Periamet and Chintradepet must now be regarded as malaria-infected. An endemic outbreak at Ennore is assigned as the cause of this state of affairs and the local authorities are accused of serious neglect of obvious precautions. No measures are said to have been taken for the suppression of the outbreak and there seems every probability that unless the authorities can very shortly be awakened to their responsibilities malaria will have become as common in Madras as it already is in Ennore. The conditions under which the disease is fostered and spread in the two presidency towns are as far as can be stated at present very similar. Consequently whatever measures are found best for combating the disease in Bombay will probably prove of most effect in Madras. The southern city has thus a very special interest in watching the progress of the question here, and the "Madras Mail" in a lengthy leader on the subject strongly urges the Corporation to follow the example of the Bombay Corporation and grapple with the disease before its ravages extend any further. It suggests that Government and the Corporation should co-operate and if it is found impossible to root out malaria altogether, they may at least prevent it from obtaining any stronger hold on the city.

A RESOLUTION in the Home Department has been issued recommending that Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for study or otherwise to obtain certificates of identity in the prescribed form from the heads of districts or from Political Officers in the case of Native States. A quarterly return of these will be sent to the British Embassy at Washington.

THE Samartha Vidyalaya at Telegaon is notified as an unlawful Association.

MR. PANDURANG DAMODAR GUNE, M.A., has been selected by the Government of India for the scholarship available in the current year for the study of Sanscrit in Europe.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 9th idem.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

THE retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, Sir Herbert Thirkell White, who left Burma at the end of his term by the Bibby liner "Leicestershire," which sailed from Rangoon on May 19, will be present at the Annual Burma Dinner, to be held at the Prince's Restaurant, London, on June 16.

THE Maharaja of Cooch-Behar, accompanied by the Maharani, Princess Pretiva, Princess Sudhira, and the Maharani of Murbhung arrived in London on May 22 from Bombay. They travelled from Dover by special train to Victoria, where Mr. K. G. Gupta, of the India Office, met them. The Maharaja of Cooch-Behar is staying at the Hotel Cecil.

THE engagement is announced of Cavaliere Guido de Eucchi, Consul of his Majesty the King of Italy at Innsbruck, and Miss Lorna Lancaster, younger daughter of Lieut-Col. John Lancaster, I. M. S. (retired), and of Mrs. Lancaster.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT AND THE DOMESTIC SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

IN spite of the optimism of Lord Rosebery as to the possible effect of the nation's sorrow on the nation's politics, I fear that we are still far away from the millennium; that we are not, quite ready to turn our swords into ploughshares and our Dreadnoughts into ocean-liners; that all party strife and bitterness have not as the result of the softening influence that the great loss has of undoubtedly had upon our political differences, been banished to the planets. Certain speeches that have been made by men whom Mr. Asquith, whatever his own desires may be, cannot entirely ignore, reminds us that although there is a lull, it may prove to be only temporary and may possibly not be of more than short duration. For example, Mr. Redmond, in his speech, said:—"There is one thing to be deplored in the present political situation, and that is the monetary check—and it is, mark you, only monetary—which has been caused by the death of the King." Mr. Keir-Hardie, speaking at Pontyfridd on Wednesday, said:—"I find that something like an effort is being made to turn the death of the late King into an excuse for postponing, to some indefinite period, the task in which Parliament has been engaged. I hope that this will find neither sympathy nor support from either side of politics." He added:—"I do not want to force the fight unduly at the present moment, but, to suggest that the conflict between the Lords and Commons should remain in abeyance until the Coronation, twelve months' hence, is a suggestion that cannot be entertained. No one can object to reasonable delay, but now that the battle has been half fought, it must be fought through at the earliest possible moment." Mr. Snowden, another light of the Labour Party, a dressing his constituents at Blackburn, said, he did not want the resumption of the fight between the Commons and the Lords to be very long delayed. Drastic and radical legislation was urgently needed, and they could not afford to wait. People were starving for want of social reform. There is, of course, the possibility that Mr. Asquith, admitting the desirability of putting party strife aside as much as possible until after the Coronation, may on national grounds come to an agreement with the Opposition if the Labourites and the Nationalists demand their pound of flesh. The resumption of his interrupted cruise in the "Enchantress" will give him an opportunity of thinking out the matter. It is seldom that Mr. Keir-Hardie makes a speech without giving offence, but he out-Heroded Herod at Pontyfridd in his references to the late King. "During the last fortnight I was sick at heart at the mawkish sentimentality shown. I can sympathise with the widow and family of the dead King, but my sympathy is equally keen with the widows and families of the victims of the Whitehaven disaster. In my opinion, as a miner, a wall was built up to put out the fire at the colliery while the victims were still alive. I am sick, therefore, at the mummrey shown at the death of one man while those other men were uncared for." I suppose that Mr. Keir-Hardie from the exalted heights with which he surveys his poor benighted fellow-countrymen must feel utter contempt for the Nationalist, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had the courage to attend the solemn ceremony in St. George's Chapel, and who has defended his action when attacked by an illconditioned correspondent as "common decency."

THE ROYAL PROCESSIONS.

There is some grumbling at the way members of Parliament were treated on the occasion of the procession from Westminster to Paddington. Mr. Keir-Hardie says that they "had to be content to occupy a stand erected for them behind a row of soldiers," and I understood the complaint to be that there was no stand erected for them and that they were merely provided with standing room on the Horse Guards Parade like the second-lieutenants of the Territorials and a miscellaneous crowd. There is less excuse for the neglect of the Commoners in this respect than in the attacks on those responsible for the funeral arrangements for making the pageant almost exclusively a naval and military display. Mr. Keir-Hardie announces that he will raise the question in the House of Commons and, if he does, he will have the support of some who do not ordinarily find themselves in agreement with his views. Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, of the procession, says:—"Its conception was a simple one. It was, I presume, intended to make the procession representative of the military and naval and civil forces of the Crown, and to do honour to the foreign potentates and Powers, or to their representatives, who themselves, by their presence, sought to do honour to their friend and fellow-Sovereign, Edward the Seventh, the deceased Emperor and King. The arrangement of these forces and of the foreign potentates and of their apparel was, I suppose, as good as, under the circumstances, it could be. But there the conception and arrangement stopped dead. There was no attempt to make the forces of the Crown or the Crown itself, or the Empires and Kingdoms present in their representatives, a vehicle for the expression of high emotion or of a nation's sorrow; there was no attempt to enhance by symbolic pageantry the visible content of the scheme, nor did it appear that any thought had been bestowed upon the body of the dead Emperor and King—itself a great symbol—beyond the mere carriage of it to the grave as best might be. There were held aloft, towering over all, no symbols of a National faith, nothing to unite the moving procession to the mass of stationary people, or to "the blue above the trees," or to the trees themselves, so beautiful in their own processional through the ever-circling years. Appeal there was none—not even to 'pomp' or 'power'—the procession was silent as the grave, whither it was bound, a march-past only, gorgeous but inanimating." Much as there is to be said for Mr. Cobden-Sanderson's views the procession was certainly not inanimating to the great mass of the spectators, however it might be to certain "superior" persons. And would he say that the Lying-in-State in Westminster Hall was inanimating?

KING GEORGE AND THE TURF.

It had been assumed in certain quarters, erroneously as I thought, that King George would not maintain a racing stable. All doubts on the point were set at rest by the announcement made on Tuesday, the form of which is, perhaps, not without significance. To some persons it seems to imply that His Majesty's intention to carry on the racing and breeding studs of King Edward owing to the fact that these establishments have been bequeathed to him—an obligation as it were. I notice another suggestion—namely, the same kindly consideration that has induced the Court to meet the wishes of the tradespeople with regard to the period of public mourning. Possibly both reasons may have weighed with the King in settling a somewhat difficult question, but it has been forgotten by many that although His Majesty has not previously owned race horses he has been in the habit of attending the principal meetings at Newmarket. The *Times* in its leading article on the Communique observes:—"There will be some who regret that King George has decided to give his countenance to the sport which they chiefly regard as an incentive to betting and gambling. Those who take this view should remember that a gambler will always find opportunities for gambling, that gambling does not necessarily attend the breeding and racing of horses, and that the love of this form of sport may be said to have become a part of our national existence. It is not so many years ago that the House of Commons used to adjourn for the Derby. Racing, moreover, is a necessity, if the English thoroughbred horse is to maintain his character. The breeding of thoroughbreds is an important industry, and the blood is of the highest value for cavalry and for horses devoted to all purposes. Great Britain is the central market of the world, from which the stock elsewhere has constantly to be replenished; and it is only by the ordeal of the race-course that stamina and constitution, the qualities which sustain the breed, can be tested. If the Turf were the vile thing its enemies represent it to be King Edward would not have supported it for the greater part of his life. We are not blind to the dangers of the Turf; but we are convinced that the participation of the King tends to maintain the purity of the sport and to diminish its drawbacks." Many who have no feeling one way or other will I think, be inclined to agree with the view taken by the *Westminster Gazette*. Here is what that eminently sane paper says on the subject:—"We do not feel in the least inclined to join in any crusade, if such crusade there is to be, against the King for deciding to take over King Edward's racehorses; but we do wish that we could be spared the thesis that we must have horseracing in order to keep up the breed of horses. 'Characteristically enough,' we read, 'the State leaves this important matter to private enterprise,' and those who object to horseracing 'abuse the racing-man for performing a public service.' This is all of a piece with the argument which sees in the prize-fighter the true embodiment of our national greatness. On this showing, where is the patriot who will revive cock-fighting in order to improve our table poultry? We always remember in this connexion the symposium in which various people explained why they drank, it being left to the last contributor to the discussion to say 'Because I like it.' The supporters of horseracing would do well to be as frank." Just so.

THE PEOPLE OF BURMA.

The many friends of Field-Marshal Sir George White in India will be glad to learn that he was sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness to fulfil his promise to preside at the closing meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday. The paper dealt with the people of Burma, and as will be remembered its scholarly author, Sir Richard Carnac Temple was associated as civil officer with the gallant Chairman during the interregnum after the occupation of King Theebaw's territory and before the new province was taken over by the civil authorities. In introducing Sir Richard to the crowded and brilliant audience, Sir George White referred to him as his old "comrade," and said many complimentary things about the lecturer's work in Burma. I have said that the audience was crowded, and brilliant. I noticed amongst others Sir Lewis Mc Iver, perhaps the oldest Anglo-Burman in the room, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who has just returned from a visit to Burma, of which he was Chief Commissioner in the later eighties, Sir Frederic Fyer, the first of the Lieutenant-Governors, Sir George Scott ("Shway Yoe"); Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Steyning Edger's, Sir Arund l P. Arundel, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir T. W. Holderness, Sir Thomas Holdich, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, Sir William Treacher, and the Rev. Dr. Marks. Many young Burmans—students I presume—were also present. Sir Richard expressed the view that of what we now call the indigenous population of Burma, belongs to one ultimate race. All the peoples or tribes, who are now, inhabiting the country, as the national or tribal home, belonged, in one form or another, to what is usually known, in general terms, as the Indo-Chinese type of mankind. They do not represent the aboriginal population, which he believes to have been a Negrito race, the few remnants of which are still represented, in its aboriginal form, by the Andamanese, and in forms more or less mixed up with ancient or modern neighbours by such aborigines as the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula and the Aetas of the Philippine Islands. This view involves the assumption of an immigration from outside, and this immigration, to his mind, started from the north about the upper courses of the Yangtsekiang and Hoangho rivers, far away in the Central Asian highlands in what is now Western China. The immigrants at various periods, some of them very remote, always kept a general southerly course and spread themselves all over modern Burma and very far beyond its border to the east and west. After giving reasons for this "assumption," Sir Richard passed to what he admitted was still more controversial, namely, the ethnological position of the great number of the smaller races and tribes inhabiting Burma who do not call themselves Talaings, Shans or Burmans. He divided these races and tribes into three main groups:—1, Tibeto-Burman; 2, Siamese-Chinese; 3, Mon Annam. The history of Burma, he pointed out, is that of a struggle for supremacy among the Burmans, the Shans, and the Talaings, the result being to mix up the ethics and to a certain extent the nationality of the civilised portions of the three races. He insisted upon the mental unity of the people as exemplified by their general religious belief and practice. "Outwardly the vast majority are professed Buddhists of the Southern or Puritan School. In reality they are all, from the highest to the lowest, from the most to the least cultured, Animists of the pronounced Indo-Chinese type." Another strong instance of mental unity he found in the attitude of the whole people towards the idea of divinity. The Indo-Chinese mind "does not tend towards a belief in a single universal god in idols or in priests and interpreters of divinity or towards the worship of stocks and stones." Other points considered by the lecturer were the mental development of the people and their domestic customs. He arrived at the general opinion that the historical, physical and mental phenomena of the various peoples of Burma show them all to belong, fundamentally, to the same variety of mankind, though presenting many differences in detail. Sir George White disclaimed any title to discuss the learned lecturer's ethnological conclusions, but made an eloquent speech on the characteristics of the Burmans as observed by himself during what he called his soldiering in the country, one of them with which he seems to have been most struck was their amused and slightly contemptuous astonishment at our leniency to malefactors such as dacoits. Sir Lewis McIver, in a very witty speech, spoke of the predominant part played by women in Burma, and if there were any suffragists amongst those who listened to him, they must have felt envious of their Burmese sisters.

(Continued on page 8)

## THE POLITICAL CONFLICT.

### PARTY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

### Nationalists and Labourites Excluded.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

It is understood that the party conference will be limited to half a dozen Cabinet Ministers, and that the Nationalists and the Labour party will not be invited.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The papers state that Mr. Asquith yesterday wrote to Mr. Balfour, who is in the country, inviting him to the conference.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Liberals have recovered from an unpleasant shock. The announcement of the conference for the consideration and full discussion of the situation has dissipated the fear, that it would be a prelude to surrender. The same paper recognises that the King and the Nation desire a settlement.

## VICEROY OF CANADA.

### Duke of Connaught to be Appointed.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Reuter's Agency is enabled to state, though no official intimation is expected at present, that it is intended to appoint the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada, in accordance with King Edward's wish. As the Duke of Connaught will be in South Africa in the autumn, and is not likely to proceed to Canada in the depth of winter, Earl Grey will probably retain office until the spring.

## CANTON OPIUM MONOPOLY.

### Serious Blow at Indian Trade.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the deferred Canton opium monopoly was granted on the 7th of June.

Under it, the Chinese lessee is enabled to impose three hundred dollars additional tax on every chest of foreign opium. Prices have slumped fifty per cent. Transactions are paralysed and forward sales cannot be delivered.

British merchants, in interviews, apprehend that the monopoly will deal a serious blow to the Indian trade, and will result in provincial monopolies.

The Consul-General at Canton has given no support to British protests.

## GERMAN PROTESTANTS OFFENDED.

### A Recent Encyclical.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying to interpellations, said the Encyclical issued on the occasion of the tercentenary of Saint Borromeo was grievously offensive to Protestants, and a serious danger to religious peace.

The Minister to the Vatican yesterday lodged a protest, asking that means should be found to remove the injuries caused, and it was expected that the demand would be complied with, as the Vatican organ had declared that there was no intention of hurting the feelings of non-Catholics.

## AEROPLANE DISASTER.

### Novice Kills a Woman.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A novice was attempting a flight on an aeroplane at Worcester Agricultural show yesterday, when he dashed into the crowd killing a woman. Several persons were injured.

## TURKISH PRINCE IN SERVIA.

### Royal Reception Accorded.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Turkish Heir-Apparent, Yussuf Izzedin, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, has arrived at Belgrade where he was received by the King and the Crown Prince. The Servian press warmly welcomes Yussuf Izzedin and expresses friendship for Turkey.

## RUBBER MARKET IMPROVING.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The rubber market is better on the Home and American demand. The improvement of Fine Para to 9s. 8d. has further stimulated rubber shares.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

### Royal Hunt Cup Betting.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is :—

6 to 1 against Bachelor's Double.
10 to 1 against Arranmore and Sensele ss.
100 to 9 against Delirium.
100 to 7 against Endorus and Sir Bold.
100 to 6 against Cinderello.
20 to 1 against Howick, Darraidou and Temeraire.
25 to 1 against Duke Michael and Diospyros.

**THE annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on May 23 at Burlington Gardens. Major Darwin, the President, delivered his address in which he reviewed the principal geographical events of the past year. Royal medals were afterwards presented.**

## THE NEW VICEROY.

### SIR CHARLES HARDINGE APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge to the Viceroyalty will be officially announced in a few days.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the rumour is current in political circles that Mr. Lewis Harcourt will succeed Lord Minto.

The *Morning Leader* says the choice of a successor to the Viceroyalty lies between Sir Charles Hardinge and the Earl of Crewe.

LATER.

Sir Charles Hardinge has been appointed Viceroy of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires :—It has been definitely settled that Lord Kitchener will not succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, who has been finally selected for the Indian Viceroyalty to succeed Lord Minto, is the brother of the third Viscount Hardinge and is fifty-two years old having been born in 1858. He married the Hon. Winifred Sturt, Bedchamber Woman of Her Majesty the Queen and daughter of the first Baron Alington. He has two sons and one daughter. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880. He was Secretary of the Legation at Teheran in 1896; Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg, 1898-1903 was created Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1902; received the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy in 1903. He was Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1903-04; British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1904-06, and received the Grand Cross of the Greek Order of St. Saviour in 1906. He also received the Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Charles III and Grand Cross of the Austrian Order of Leopold in 1907; Grand Cross of the Danish Order Dannebrog, Grand Cross of the Swedish Order Vasa, Grand Cross of the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, and Grand Cross the Russian Order of Alexander Nevski in 1908. The Viceroy-elect is the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is a Privy Counsellor and was created in 1904 K.C.M.G., and in 1905 Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; K.C.V.O. in 1904, and G.C.V.O. in 1905; C.B., in 1905; C.V.O. in 1903 and I.S.O. in 1906. The first Viscount Hardinge, the grandfather of Sir Charles, was Viceroy of India from 1844 to 1848 when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Dalhousie. He served with great credit during the whole of the Peninsular War and was wounded severely at Ligny. He was second in command during the Sikh War and was in sixteen general engagements and became Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. The present (third) Viscount Hardinge served in the Nile Expedition in 1885 and was A. D. C. on the Staff of Lord Roberts.

## ANTI-GREEK FEELING IN TURKEY.

### "Daily Growing more Bitter."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The anti-Greek feeling in Turkey is daily growing more bitter. A boycott of Greek shipping has been started at Smyrna, and Greeks have closed their shops.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Prompt action by the authorities and a display of force has stopped the boycott at Smyrna.

## SOUTH AFRICAN UNION ELECTIONS.

### Mr. Botha's Ungenerous Attitude.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Considerable bitterness has been aroused, both in South Africa and England, by Mr. Botha's decision to oppose Sir Percy Fitzpatrick in the East Pretoria Union elections. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick has always advocated trusting the Dutch and it is pointed out that Mr. Botha's action is a poor return for this. This is the first discordant note in the Union.

## YORKSHIRE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

### General Strike Threatened.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A strike of twenty thousand hands in the woollen trade of Yorkshire is threatened. The conference of masters and men at Huddersfield has been abandoned. The masters refused to accept the Board of Trade arbitration with regard to wages.

## THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### Business for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla will be held on Friday the 22nd July, when the Census Bill which was introduced at Calcutta last season will be referred to a Select Committee.

If the opinions of local Governments do not disclose objections to proceeding with the Emigration Bill which was introduced at Calcutta last year, that measure will also be referred to a Select Committee.

The following will also be introduced:—(1) A Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act 1889; (2) a Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871; (3) a Bill to amend the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, so as to make it applicable to monorail tramways and electric tramways. A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Indian Army will, if the sanction of the Secretary of State is received in time, also be introduced.

Proposals are pending from the Central Provinces for Bills a (1) to amend the Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act, 1902; (2) to amend the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act 1883; (3) to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in the Central Provinces to be subsequently applied to Berar. If these are ready in time, they will also be introduced, but left over for discussion at Calcutta.

## GUSTADJI COOPER CASE.

### Accused Honorably Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

After a protacted trial from October last the Magistrate delivered judgment this afternoon in the case in which Gustadji Muncherji Cooper was charged by the Railway Police with making a false complaint. Cooper, it will be remembered, made a complaint on 12th October that he had been robbed of a bag containing miscellaneous articles, also currency and Government promissory notes to the value of about thirty thousand rupees, two cash books and two ledgers. The Magistrate, after dealing at length with the evidence, acquitted Cooper of the charge, remarking that it had not been proved that Cooper had made a false complaint. Mr. Ghaswala, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Ghaswala, pleader, defended Cooper, while the Assistant Government Prosecutor, with the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

In the course of the City Magistrate's judgment this evening in Gustadji Cooper's case, Pockkhanawalla, one of the police witnesses, was characterised as an impecunious bankrupt and gambler who according to his own admission lived on the generosity of his friends. On this ground alone, the Magistrate declined to believe Pochkhanawala's statement and felt justified in passing strictures of a stronger kind. The Magistrate further commented on the members of the 'panchas,' who, he said, should be disinterested and honest members. "There was," the Magistrate added, "another undisguised enemy of Cooper's whose name figured in the proceedings, viz., H. O. Abdul Rahman. His interest in these proceedings was manifested by his frequent presence in Court taking notes. His connection with Ardeshir and Tadiwalla was admitted and the enmity both bear towards Cooper is so great that their hand has appeared to me clearly as the pendulum of the cases. In conclusion the Magistrate said that it had not been proved that Cooper made a false complaint in any one of the different items mentioned. Cooper was honorably acquitted.

## TWO BRAHMIN LADIES CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 10.

Two respectable Brahmin ladies of Bhatpara, Naringunj, have been committed to-day, by Mr. Seaton, Sub-Divisional Officer, Naraingunj, to take their trial at the Dacca Sessions. It will be remembered that the two ladies stand charged with having murdered a co-villager who is said to have attempted to outrage their modesty at the dead of night.

LATER.

In the case against Sarala and Chapals of Bhatpara, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Naraingunj committed them to the Court of Sessions under Section 302 I.P.C. for killing a man who attempted to outrage their chastity, the Sessions Judge, being moved, admitted them to bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

## SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

### Heavy Alimony Allowed to Wife.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

What is the amount of alimony that should be allowed to a wife pending the hearing of divorce proceedings against her, was the question discussed before Mr. Justice Pugh to-day. The question was the outcome of a divorce suit brought by Mr. C. L. Phillips, Consulting Engineer of Messrs. Burn and Co., against his wife on the ground of her alleged misconduct with N. Batho. Pending the hearing of the suit the wife applied for alimony and said her husband's income was Rs. 15,000 a month and demanded Rs. 2,000 per month as alimony. The husband said that his income was exaggerated and offered to pay Rs.1,500. His Lordship fixed the alimony at Rs. 1,500 a month.

## "SWORDS, BAYONETS AND DAGGERS."

### Exciting Story of a Dacoity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Another case of dacoity is reported from Raniganj. On Monday night it has been stated about twenty-five young men armed with swords, bayonets and daggers, entered by force into the house of Mritunjoy Chatterjee, a contractor and moneylender, of Sartharpore village. After gagging the owner, they ill-used the other inmates and decamped with cash and ornaments. The dacoits were dressed like up-countrymen, but their voices betrayed them. They spoke among themselves in Bengali and English. No arrests have been made.

## PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

It has been decided that during the next year the Secretary of State will recruit only twenty-five probationary Assistant Engineers, as retirements during the year will be comparatively small. There will be no appointment of Traffic Probationer in England, and only one R. E. Officer will be selected in India. Three probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents will be selected in this country, for which already over five hundred applications have been received by the Railway Board.

## MOSLEM LEAGUE PROPERTY.

### Alleged Mismanagement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

A deputation of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League starts to-night for Khulna, to enquire into the alleged mismanagement of the Saidpore estate, which forms the principal factor in the Bengal Moslem Fund.

## EDITOR SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

This morning before Mr. Swinhoe, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kunjoo Behari Ganguli, editor of the "Matri Puja," an alleged seditious phamplet, surrendered himself to the Court. In December 1908 a warrant was issued against accused who absconded. All endeavours to trace his whereabouts had proved futile. Accused will be charged under section 124A, I. P. C. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 20th instant.

## PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

### The Season's Prospects.

THE cricket season opens to-day with a trial match on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. The Presidency fixtures are always looked forward to with the keennest interest months before [they take place, and it may not therefore be too soon, at the commencement of the season, to describe the prospects of the different eleven which will contend for the cricket championship of Western India in September next. Before, however, proceeding to examine the probable composition of the teams, reference should be made to a very useful alteration that has recently been made in the rules determining the championship. Formerly, in the event of a draw in the final match in the Triangular contest, the spin of the coin decided who should play in the bye next year. The new rule provides that there shall be no toss, but that the champions of the previous year shall continue as such, and play in the bye until actually defeated.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Turning to the Presidency prospects, they do not appear to be quite rosy this year. Some of the best players who donned flannels for the Presidency last season are away at home, while no new ones have migrated to this part of the country to take their places. G. N. Foster, the Worcestershire amateur, has gone home and so has J. S. Milne, the Bombay Gymkhana left-hander. The absence of the latter will be especially felt by the Presidency as their powers of attack this year are likely to be considerably inferior to those of the last year. Napier, who led the Presidency attack so successfully last year, is at present in Northern India, and the chances are extremely remote of his being able to come down to either Poona or Bombay. It was he who practically won the Poona match for his side last year. His absence will be a distinct loss to the Presidency. Foster, Milne and Napier are a triplet whom the Presidency can ill-afford to lose, especially at a time when no new men are forthcoming to step into the breach, and when there is so great a paucity of really good bowlers. Of those available, from the list of those who did battle last year, the foremost is of course Captain Greig. So much has already been said and written about this wonderful cricketer, that it would be simply superfluous here to add anything more. Suffice it to say that he is still the greatest wielder of the willow not only in the Western Presidency, but in the rest of India as well. Among the other availables is Simms, the Sussex amateur, who is at present in Kathiawar. Those who witnessed the Poona fixture last year, will remember the extremely lively half-hour which they enjoyed during his stay at the wickets, and how he, going in at a time when Presidency wickets were falling like nine pins before Warden, stopped the rot and by playing a merry innings put an altogether different complexion on the game. F.L. Sprot, the solitary member now left of the band, who fought for the Presidency in the very first contest of the series, is also available and will skipper his side in these fixtures. Turner of Rajkote is another certainty and should be a most valuable member of the team as the Presidency attack is likely to be so weak. He is a good change bowler. Commander Vines is another good player who should find a place in the Eleven. His Jerseyian tactics have often pulled his side through a critical position. There are a good many new men to be seen practising at the nets in Bombay, but none of them seem to show the necessary strong defence for inclusion in the representative eleven, while the bowlers are all either indifferent or medium. Lieut. Brooke is perhaps the only exception. But strictly speaking he is not a new man at all, as he played for the Bombay Gymkhana last year and just missed playing for the Presidency as he was obliged to leave Bombay. Nothing is definitely known as yet of the Poona, Ahmednagar and other mofussil players. The Presidency eleven is as stated at the beginning likely to be very weak in attack. But there is a good deal of time between now and the dates of the matches, and they might unearth a goodly number of new players in the meanwhile.

THE PARSIS.

If nothing untoward happens, the Parsi team this year will be the strongest that has been put in the field for many years past. No less than three new players, namely K. M. Mistry, H. D. Kanga and A. H. Mehta, will assist the Parsi team. For one reason or other they could not play for their side last year, but they are available this time, though one cannot be quite sure about Kanga. He is expected to return to Bombay before the season has advanced. He wishes the ball closely and is considered the most scientific bat among the Parsis. But the position of the premier native batsman in India is still held by Mistry. The Patiala man is accompanying the Maharaja's team, which will most probably pay a visit to our City in September next. A. H. Mehta, the last of the trio mentioned above, is at present in Kashmere, where, according to the latest reports, he is doing splendidly with the ball. Playing only a week ago for the Maharaja of Kashmere's Eleven against a team of visitors, he captured no less than six wickets for only 27 runs in the first innings, and sent down eight consecutive maidens, while in the second innings he took five of the opponents' wickets. At his best he was the premier bowler in India and is still formidable in this department. The inclusion in the team of this trio will materially strengthen the Parsi powers of attack and defence and will give the opposing elevens pretty hard work. Of those who played last year for their side, all are available: Maneck Bulsara, the only bowler in India who can 'swerve'; J. Warden, the left-hander; R. P. Meherhomji, the Palairst of the Parsis, and others. In fact one of the strongest Parsi combinations that ever did service for their side will be available this year, and the opposing teams will have to be careful.

THE HINDUS.

The Hindus also expect to put a considerably stronger eleven in the field than they were able to do last year. They have come across two or three new players, chief among whom is H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote. Even last year this Prince was in the running for a place in the team. His chances are much stronger this year, as in the interval he has played for H. H. the Jam Sahib's Eleven and contributed much to its success by his bowling. He is a 'lightning' bowler and sends down his balls at a pace which most batsmen would find a bit too hot. Shroff of Ahmednagar was another probable last year, but whose claims were overlooked. He however stands a very good chance of being invited to play this year. Mehendale was one more of the players who for some reason or other could not don flannels last year, an injured finger keeping him away. This year he has been in Bombay and is looked upon as a certainty. Of the men who played last year, all are available, and the prospect of Balu, their premier bowler, leading the attack in improved form, will greatly cheer the Hindus. It seems this bowler has now got rid of his old complaint about his arm. Playing for the Maharaja of Natore's Eleven only a short time ago he bowled splendidly and is in the same fine form at present. Among the other certainties are C. V. Mehta, who will once more skipper his side; K. A. Date, Semper of Karachi, and Pai. The Hindus are putting forth their best efforts to get together the strongest available Eleven, and with this view they have arranged two test matches in September—Bombay Hindus vs. the Deccan Hindus, and Bombay Hindus vs. Gujerat and Kathiawar Hindus—to find out the form of mofussil players and not go on hearsay or past reputation.

These are the probable combinations of the different teams, but the big fixtures being still far off, nothing definite can be said. So far the Parsis and the Hindus seem to be able to get together stronger elevens than the Presidency. But there is still time for the latter to unearth new players.

## NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

The Government of India have, through the Resident in Kashmere, approved of a scheme proposed by Mr. C. J. Barrow, State Bandmaster of that State, for the collection and publication of the National Anthems of Native States under their political control for the use of military bands. The Government of the Punjab have also assented to the proposal in question. Mr. Barrow has been permitted to address the Native States directly. An honorarium of Rs. 200 is asked for from each State.

## WORDSWORTH'S POETIC WORTH.

### II

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALVALA).

IT is said of Delacroix that no painter of his day bore more violent attacks than he, and yet none had more unstinted praise from poet and novelist, essay-writer and art critic. It was because he cared little for terms and phrases, and mush for expression. Velasquez, Hals and Tintoret played with paint for the sake of playing. They showed what splendid things might result from the preference of the medium of expression to the idea expressed. Do the true ends of art lie in making music without melody, writing verses without meaning, or painting pictures delightful only as combinations of paint? There is no question that neither metre, taste, nor elegance are characteristic of Wordsworth. He lacks perfection of workmanship, and trusts to the intrinsic beauty of sentiment to ennoble his compositions a little commonplace. Undoubtedly most of his pieces are much too long. But what a poet, however when the moment is propitious, and what living waters gush out of the source hit by the magic ring: what a sudden verdure, and what an oasis! To consider him the chorister of the humble is to commit a grave omission. It is to forget that he has been in England the first in date of the really modern

INTERPRETERS OF NATURE.

Timid and unconscious efforts were for a long time made in that direction, but the development was dwarfed by the swaddling clothes of classic forms, the casting off of which ended in Wordsworth. It was by the application of poetic thought to the life of the humble that he opened new paths to moral poetry. Extending the same to the spectacle of visible Nature, he revived metaphysical poetry. Nature ever haunted him like a passion. But it was not the magnificent landscape nor the grand in nature that called forth the effusions of his heart. The smallest of creatures, the despised and the lowly inspired his muse. Thus he prefers the daisy and the celandine to the noblest of flowers; the dove, the linnet and the thrush to His Majesty the fiery-hearted nightingale. The same moral instinct which led him to choose for his elect the mo dest and humble of Humanity, guided him in the selection of the unpretending and lowly in nature. He undoubtedly looked upon them as less made up of defects, sweeter, calmer, you may almost say more virtuous, and reflecting his favourite image, serenity. His self-control over himself is such that be it in the face of man or in the face of nature he does not depart from it. Besides his calm has nothing of the egoist. It is the reverse of that of Goethe's who proceeds by prepossession to sacrifice everything to high culture. We see anchored in him that

VIRTUE OF VIRTUES

which fashions great poetic characters, and which does not let even pity or charity hold the first place. It is, as is too well understood.—Faith, or the certainty of a superior destiny to that of the earth, the thought of a world where Margaret and Michael the meek-poor find themselves consoled for their miseries in this. Why be put out long when you know there is a God? The thread by which he binds man to nature is the idea that the latter is a being as living and real as ourselves, and that the soul which circulates in her, corresponding and sympathetic to ours, brings him a message of friendliness and fraternity. In other words Nature is for him the rain-bow promised by God to man, and always placed on the border of heaven, the pledge of alliance and of love, the spokesman of the Invisible Being. It is her privilege "through all the years of this our life, to lead from joy to joy." Not all "the dreary intercourse of daily life" disturbs "our cheerful faith that all which we behold is full of blessings." He hears in Nature

"The still, sad music of humanity.
"Nor harsh nor grating though of ample power
"To chasten and subdue,

He feels 'a presence' and 'a sense sublime' of

"A motion and a spirit, that impels
"All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
"And rolls through all things."

With such reasons as these he is a lover of Nature, and is "well pleased to recognise" in her "the guide, the guardian of his heart, the soul of all his moral being." Mark the last words! How he comes back again to himself, whatever the path, be it of idealistic naturalism! It is the moral idea always and

INNER PERFECTION.

How you feel sustained in life by the strength of a soul like his! He teaches us to belong to ourselves and be beautiful. We are ugly inasmuch as we lower ourselves to our inferior nature. He alone has attained the inner beauty of soul who has no horror of mediocrity, and who has the courage to meet a base question with a noble answer. Nature has not only been to him the revealer of beauty, but the inspirer of virtue. He could very well have said that she dispensed charm and grace to poets really smitten with her. Note his own verses. How they gambol with a delicacy of lyric flight, and how the exquisite idea, moral or spiritual leaps lightly from piece to piece, and from rhythm to rhythm. You would say it was his linnet "in joy of voice and pinion, pouring forth his song in gushes, while fluttering in the bushes." Under the rubric "Poems of the fancy" is a unique song, a fusion of the Good and the Beautiful, of poetry and of wisdom. It is curious to listen to those conversations which he translates in notes as melodious as those of the birds. What says the lark to him? That though a pilgrim of the sky, singing with sky and clouds about him ringing, the joy of his flight does not abolish in his little soul, claiming kindred with the human soul, the remembrance of his nest, that he drops into it at will on the dewy ground, his quivering wings composed, his music still, and like the

"Type of the wise who soar, but never roam"
he remains
"True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home."

And what the stock-dove? That the only eternal love is the one "with quiet blending" and that "serious faith and inward glee" are preferable to the rapid and intoxicating flame. What the daisy? That out of his humble urn, he may drink a lowly pleasure, a happy genial influence of being modest, and ease his pensive breast of sadness. Sometimes

THE SONG IS TROUBLED.

In the heart of the first phrase of the duet there creeps in the poison of a sad suggestion. One day, the first of spring awoke joyous: among bunches of primroses and cowslips trailed garlands of periwinkles; the birds hopped and played, and the poet believed it was time for all to inhale bliss. Yes all, but man? Did he forget that Cain was ever killing Abel? It is there that the check to your sacred plan lies, the contrast with your cheerfulness of spring time, O charming Nature. And yet you alone were able to dry the tears that started to our eyes at the sight of the ruined cottage of poor Margaret dead, her husband having "joined a troop of soldiers going to a distant land." With the living architecture of your shrubs and briars, waving ivy and wall flowers you threw a mantle over those ruined walls, and the solemn calm, so still and sweet, sank deep in us, bringing peace to uneasy thoughts. You know so well when you wish is O fairy, to model in the image of perfect beauty and of perfect bliss, not only birds and flowers and vegetables, but certain children. Such was Lucy, than whom "a lovelier flower on earth was never sown." You took her to yourself and made her "a Lady of your own." Let the poet relate how you will be moulding her body with your luminous hands, like rays of the first day of our world's dawn.

"She shall be sportive as the fawn" That wild with glee across the lawn, "Or up the mountain springs.....
"The floating clouds their state shall lend
"To her; for her the willow bend:
"Nor shall she fail to see,
"Even in the motions of the storm,
"Grace that shall mould the maiden's form
"By silent Sympathy."

Does the poet restore to us in this "phantom of delight" the Virginia of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre? This faith in the magic of Nature, in her subtle influences, and her exquisite lessons, in short in her Divine word is

PANTHEISM.

It is not dogmatic pantheism, but one presented under a sentimental and moral form. Nature is for him a mysterious All wherein circulates the Eternal Soul. Goethe and Shelley, too, partake of this pantheism, but with certain shades of difference. What invincibly draws Wordsworth is but one Essence only of Plato's trinity, that of the Good. Of course being a great poet he clothes it often in incomparable Beauty, and when his angle of sensation and intuition is strangely enlarged he sees the "active Principle" in all things and feels he is their brother. But he does not completely lose himself in her, nor try to reproduce and unfurl her, as Goethe does in Faust,—in all her phases, nor in such and such manifestations as does Shelley in "The Cloud" and "The Sky-Lark." No, he has neither the grand and cold intellectual pantheism of Goethe, nor the infinite nervous flexibility of the author of "The Sensitive Plant." With him Nature is the visible face, the organ and mediator of God. But all this is coming no nearer to fixing his rank as a poet. That can only be determined by whoever can solve the poet's doubt:

"The Crescent-moon, the Star of Love,
"Glories of evening, as ye there are seen
"With but a span of sky between—
"Speak one of you, my doubts remove,
"Which is the attendant Page and which the Queen?"

## CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY.

### For Indians Proceeding to America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The following Home Department, Resolution has been issued:—

The Government of India have had under consideration the question whether certificates of identity should be granted to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study as is at present done in the case of Indian students going to Japan under the orders contained in the Home Department Resolution Nos. 481-492, dated the 15th November 1901. It is believed that the grant of such certificates would be of use to the holders of them and with the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor General in Council now desires to recommend all Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of studying or otherwise to obtain before their departure from India an authoritative certificate of identity in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency town the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. The District or Political Officer will endorse on the certificate of identity his opinion whether the person is or is not a British subject by birth or by naturalization or a subject of a Native State. Quarterly returns of the certificates granted will be submitted by the local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India for transmission to the British Embassy at Washington and to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. But to avoid delay the District or Political Officer when granting or countersigning a certificate will at the same time send a copy of the certificate direct to the British Embassy at Washington and also send a duplicate copy of it direct to the Under Secretary of State for India. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to take steps to secure that all reasonable facilities are given for obtaining certificates of identity and that wide publicity is given to these orders.

## FRESH TROUBLE IN BUSHIR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Since the Gibson shooting affair last year, the undercurrent of unrest which was then prevailing in Rampur, Bushir State has not yet completely disappeared. The Tikka Sahib is staying at Simla for a long time now and he has not been allowed to return to the State and some enquiries are being made about him. Mr. Darling, Political Assistant, is not touring in Rampur and report of a fresh arrest has been received. The nature of the charge and other details not yet transpired.

## RUNNING TRAIN THEFTS.

### Artillery Sergeant Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Sergeant MacDonald, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was arrested on Wednesday night, in connection with a running train theft on the East Indian Railway. The accused is said to have made a confession. Enquiries are proceeding.

## THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

Negotiations for the site of the coming congress are in progress and the matter will be decided soon.

## PLAGUE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 10.

The plague returns of Burma during May give 515 deaths against 1,183 in April. Seven districts which were infested in April became free from it in May and none which were free in April were infected in May.

## THE QUEEN-MOTHER'S LETTER.

HER MAJESTY Queen Alexandra commanded Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., to publish a fac-simile of Her Autograph Letter to the Nation for sale to the public. This thoughtful act of Her Majesty will be deeply appreciated by the Nation, as it will enable everyone throughout the Empire to possess the fac-simile of this most touching Letter in Her Majesty's own handwriting. The Letter is published surrounded by a symbolic border expressive of the Empire's grief designed by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., President of the Royal Academy, and it will be issued to the public in two methods of reproduction at One Shilling and One Guinea each respectively, while a limited number of proof etchings are issued at Two Guineas and Three Guineas respectively. The entire proceeds of the sale of this Fac-simile Autograph Letter will be given to an Institution selected by Her Majesty. Needless to say Messrs. Tuck and Sons have issued a beautiful work of art.

The allegorical border, designed by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., President of the Royal Academy, typifies the Mourning of a Nation. Above, on each side, is a winged figure drawing aside a curtain and displaying the touching Letter of the sorrowing Queen. On the left, the design represents Britannia mourning her loss. The Harp with the broken string and the broken, withered branch of the rose suggest the severing of the thread of the Life which played so important a part in the harmony of the Empire, and the breaking off of its joys and activities. By Britannia's side stands the figure of Grief offering a cypress wreath. Below them, two boys astride on Dolphins, and holding the Trident, represent the Empire of the Sea. On the right is the winged figure of Fame descending to take the Trumpet, her well-known emblem, which a winged cherub holds up to her. By his side sits the Muse of History with a tablet ready to record to Posterity the noble achievements of the departed—a Reign of Peace, of Blessings and of kindly deeds. The two boys beneath, placing "a girdle about the earth," suggest the Empire on which the sun never sets. From the centre below spring the Rose, the Shamrock and the Thistle, supported by two boys, one holding the broken rose branch and the other the ever-blooming rose springing into fresh life with the advent of the coming Sovereign.

## JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has declared Mr. F. F. Gordon duly elected Councillor for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Greaves, the ballot held on Thursday having shown the following result:—

| | Votes. |
|---|---|
| Mr. F. F. Gordon | 145 |
| Dr. A. G. Viegas | 100 |

## LATEST FROM HOME

LONDON, MAY 27.

### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

The Lying-in-State of King Edward the Seventh in Westminster Hall concluded at ten o'clock on the night of May 19, when the doors at the St. Stephen's Porch entrance were finally closed. The number of people who passed through is estimated at four hundred thousand.

The German Emperor arrived in London on May 19, and was received at Victoria Station by the King and the Duke of Connaught.

His Imperial Majesty and King George visited Westminster Hall the same afternoon, and the King of the Belgians arrived a short time afterwards. The German Emperor himself placed a wreath upon the coffin.

The funeral of King Edward took place on Monday 20 in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The procession started from Westminster Hall in brilliant weather shortly before ten o'clock and proceeded to Paddington Station by way of St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, and the Edgware Road, the streets all along the route being crowded with spectators.

The King rode behind the coffin, with the German Emperor on his right and the Duke of Connaught on his left, and among those who followed were the King of Norway, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the King of Bulgaria.

Queen Alexandra drove in the first carriage and Queen Mary in the second. A large number of British and foreign troops preceded the coffin, and the spectacle was magnificent.

At Paddington the coffin was placed in a special saloon train and conveyed to Windsor, where the funeral service was held in St. George's Chapel.

Among those present, in addition to the mourners, were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount Morley, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill.

The service, which was choral, was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Solemn services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral, and many other churches in all parts of the country.

The Home Secretary has received from the King a letter addressed "To my people," in which his Majesty says that the voice of affection and loving devotion to the memory of King Edward and the outward public demonstrations, especially those in in London, have profoundly touched his Majesty and his whole Family.

The King has sent messages to "his people beyond the seas" and to the people of India couched in the loftiest terms of patriotism and statesmanship.

Queen Alexandra has issued an announcement to the effect that she intends to remain in this country, and not, as has been suggested, to take up her residence in Denmark.

In order that the trades concerned should not suffer from the period of General Mourning being extended to the end of the summer season, the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra desire that full mourning should last until Friday, June 17, and half mourning until June 30.

King Edward having bequeathed his racing and breeding stud to the King, it is his Majesty's intention to carry on these establishments.

Empire Day was celebrated on May 24, though in a modified form, owing to the national mourning at home and abroad.

General Louis Botha has accepted Viscount Gladstone's invitation to form the first Ministry of United South Africa.

Mr. Merriman has declined to join Mr. Botha's Cabinet.

There is reason to believe that the Duke of Connaught will be deputed by the King to open the first union Parliament of South Africa.

Mr. Jacques de Lesseps started from Calais on Saturday afternoon, May 21, to fly across Channel for the Ruinart prize of £5,000, and landed near St. Margaret's at about a quarter past four, the flight occupying thirty-five minutes.

Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain on May 21 gave birth to a son who was stillborn.

Obituary:—The Earl of Stamford, Admiral Sir W G Luard, Lieut. Boyd Alexander, Mr Alfred Natt, and Mr J B N Hennessey.

## CALCUTTA HOMES FOR WOMEN.

A MEETING was held on behalf of the Home for Homeless Women in Calcutta at the house of Major and Mrs. Bradshaw in Eaton Place, London. Sir James Bourdillon, chairman of the council, presided. Mr. Charles Stone made a statement as to the financial position of the council in England. This showed that about £120 was still required to make up the £2,000 needed for the purchase of the land in Calcutta for the new building. The council are responsible for the purchase of the site. The committee in Calcutta undertake the building, and still need £800. The Hon. Mrs. E. Talbot spoke on the general aspect and need of this work on behalf of the young widows of India. Her remarks were based on the impressions received during the late visit of herself and the Bishop of Southwark to India. Mrs. Molesworth Macpherson, member of the committee in Calcutta, appealed for the building fund. Sir James Bourdillon, who said that forty years had passed since he first landed in India, contrasted the present condition of women with what it was then. He said that the progress of female education had been so remarkable during the last five years as to exceed all the previous thirty-five years. Mrs. Paynter, president of the Counsil in England, added her testimony to the value of the work in the home, having known it from the first.

## MISSION TO LEPERS.

THE thirty-fifth annual report of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East reports encouraging progress. The total income for the year (including Government grants) amounted to £33,893, which was a substantial advance on any former year. This coincided with an extension of the work in India, China and Japan, which countries form the principal field of the Society's efforts, and in which the Mission is now supporting, or helping, over 10,000 lepers, or children. During the year under review the new Asylum

## TERRIBLE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

### Driffield Overwhelmed by a Flood.

London, May 21.

Driffield, in the early hours of yesterday, was overwhelmed by a flood which took the toll of one life and spread devastation broadcast. The disaster was the result of a cloudburst or waterspout upon the Yorkshire wolds, four miles outside the town. Not in human memory in Yorkshire has there been any parallel to the heartrending scenes witnessed, and for the space of two hours Lower Driffield was in the same sad plight as was the city of Paris recently.

Shortly before four o'clock in the morning a storm broke over Driffield which threatened to be no more than an ordinary thunderstorm. Suddenly, however, the storm grew in fury. The lightning crossed and met and crossed and met again the whole canopy being illuminated by a continuous success of electric ashes which lasted the better part of an hour. Accompanying the lightning was terrific thunder—peal after peal, that made the inhabitants quit their beds, and as they did so rain gave place to a downfall of hail and jagged ice which almost defies description. How terrible it was may be gathered from the fact that just outside Driffield station it lay a foot deep at Cottam, whilst four miles beyond it lay nearly 2ft. deep. They were not ordinary hailstones, but great pieces of ice, some in cubes an inch across; others were round shaped lumps, every bit as large as a walnut. For the better part of an hour did these terrible conditions prevail, and the whole of the inhabitants were in a state of terror. In less than an hour half of the town was submerged, or partly so.

WARNING FROM THE WOLDS.

About 5-30 Mr. Kirby, a farmer of Emswell Wold, three miles beyond Driffield, awakened by the storm, went out on to his large estate, which ranges high over the wolds. No sooner had he got outside the door than he heard the roaring of rushing water round the foot of the hills coming from the direction of Cowlam Dale. Taught by the experiences of the terrible floods of 1892, he knew what was the purport of the roaring which he heard. He saddled a horse and galloped helter-skelter into Driffield to warn the the inhabitants that the waters were upon them. The people already panic-stricken by the storm now passed, awaited calmly the coming of the waters of which he brought the tidings.

Driffield is divided by a narrow little stream, a few feet wide and a few inches deep, which flows through the centre of the town from end to end. It was here that the inhabitants had danger to fear. Hardly spirits, residents of houses well placed beyond the danger zone, ventured out to see the coming overwhelming of the town. They saw a terrible, turgid avalanche of water descending upon them, causing them to fly for their lives, and in an instant the mass of water had swept on, the town was inundated and a life had been taken.

Of the half-dozen bridges across the stream, four were washed away, the Cattle Market was partially destroyed, sheep and horses were floating around in a sea of water two hundred yards across, van-dwellers were in jeopardy, and hundreds of inhabitants were rendered temporarily homeless. Roused from their beds they found their houses with six feet of water in the lower storeys. Boats were requisitioned and several gallant rescues effected, Boy Scouts assisting in the work. The Gas Works were inundated and every spark of fire was extinguished.

THE ONE VICTIM.

Providence-place was the scene of the only fatality, Dora Whitehead, a little girl, being drowned. She was one of a family of three, of whom two were rescued by the mother. At this stage a twelve-year-old boy, Oliver Johnson, rushed into the house and seized the child, telling the mother that he would convey her to a neighbouring house. He did so, but no sooner had the little fellow deposited his burden on the sofa than this house also became submerged, and in the panic which supervened the boy and the residents left the house. The frenzied mother missed the child, and, raising an alarm, a young groom named William Hodgson threw off his clothes, swam to the house, and searched for the child in the poor tenement. He found the child and brought her to her mother. Every effort was made to restore her by two ladies, but without avail.

## SAVARKAR SEDITION CHARGE.

BEFORE the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Channell, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. The case of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, the Indian law student charged with treason, sedition, and abetment of murder, was called in the Diamond Court on May 24. On the 12th inst., Sir Albert De Rutzen, sitting at Bow-street, committed the man to Brixton Prison in order that at the end of fifteen days he might be removed to India for trial. The accused, however, wished to be tried in England, and so that the matter might be argued before the Court a habeas corpus was asked for.

Mr. Powell, K. C., who moved, said it was suggested by evidence collected in India that Savarkar was the person who caused certain pistols to be sent out to India, one of which was used for the murder of Mr. Jackson at Nasik in December last. Savarkar had been brought up here upon evidence that had been taken in India in his absence from that country, and had been charged with various offences. There would be a question as to whether, having regard to the Code of Indian Procedure, it was proper to do this. In January, 1906, Savarkar was in India and delivered several speeches at Nasik, which speeches were variously reported and no steps were taken by the authorities with regard to them at the time. The following May he became a student at Gray's Inn, and had remained in England ever since. The question was whether he should take his trial in England or in India.

The Lord Chief Justice: What could he be charged with in England?

Mr. Powell replied that he took it that the man could be charged with all the acts in respect of which he was now charged under the Indian Penal Code namely, waging and abetting the waging of war against the King; conspiring to wage war against the King; collecting arms with intent to wage war against the King; sedition; and abetment of murder. All these were matters which, if they took place at all, so far as Savarkar was concerned, took place in England, and in respect of every one of them he could be tried here Counsel submitted that he ought to be tried here, and went on to read the evidence which had been taken in India as to the speeches delivered in 1906.

The Lord Chief Justice: I should like to know what the man has done in this country.

Mr. Powell replied that he was said to have been a prominent member of India House, Highgate.

The Lord Chief Justice: Did he do anything beside making speeches?

Mr. Powell replied that the man was said to have printed, or superintended the printing of certain papers which were sent out surreptitiously to India.

In the end the Lord Chief Justice said he did not think anything would come of it but Mr. Powell might take a rule in order that the matter could be fully discussed.

## PARSEE, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

### Government Contest the Decision.

A PARSEE from Bombay, says this week's mail, has been admitted to citizenship in the United States on the grounds that the words "free white person" applies to all Caucasians. The Government are preparing to contest the decision, and the case will come up shortly before the Federal Court of New York.

THE engagement is announced of James Alexander Bathurst, Indian Civil Service, fourth son of the late Mr. Algernon Bathurst and Mrs. Algernon Bathurst, of 57 Evelyn Gardens, and Evelyn, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Bell, of Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, and Mrs. Bell, of Eastholme, Cottingham Road, Hull.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Harold Adrian Holdich, Captain, 5th Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force), elder son of Col. Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E., and Gertrude Elizabeth, only daughter of William Brooke, of Northgate Mount, Honley, Yorkshire.

## FLYING TO POLICE-COURT.

### Mr. Graham-White Fined.

Summoned to appear at Woking Petty Sessions for exceeding the twenty-mile motor speed limit, Mr. Claude Grahame-White, Paulhan's famous rival in the London-Manchester flight, conceived the happy idea of aeroplaning from Brooklands to the police-court. A survey of the locality by motor car on the previous day resulted in the selection of a meadow adjoining Westfield-common, two miles beyond the town, as a suitable alighting-place. Curiously enough, this meadow belongs to Mr. F. A. Wellesley, one of the country magistrates, before whom Mr. White had subsequently to appear.

Leaving Brooklands at 6-30 a. m., the aviator completed the six mile flight in eight minutes reaching a maximum altitude of 200ft. to 300ft., but for the most part flying much lower. He passed over Woking at a height of less than 100ft., his unexpected appearance causing great excitement among the early risers while many people were awakened from their sleep by the loud purring of his Gnome motor. He alighted without mishap at the selected landing place and left his Farman biplane—the same in which he attempted to get to Manchester—in the care of a pupil and two mechanics who had followed him from Brooklands by motor-car.

Later in the morning he attended at the police-court and waited for his case which was the tenth on the list. To the charge of exceeding the twenty-mile limit on Whit Monday in Cobham-road, Byfleet, he pleaded guilty. Inspector Benstead said that at 6-30 p. m. he saw defendant driving a motor-car at a very excessive speed, which witness estimated as forty miles an hour.

Mr. White: You do not suggest any danger?—No.

Addressing the Bench, Mr. White said he had an important engagement at Brooklands to take up in his aeroplane a member of the House of Lords, and was delayed in getting out of London by the queue waiting to get into Westminster Hall. He admitted exceeding the limit, but denied travelling at the speed alleged. Superintendent Marks produced a list of nine previous convictions, including one for dangerous driving, two for exceeding the twenty-miles limit, and one for exceeding the ten-mile limit, the rest being for offences of a technical character. A fine of £5 and costs was imposed. Mr. White afterwards motored to town.

During the day his machine was an object of great interest to the large crowds, who were attracted to Westfield. Mr. E. J. Fox, the farmer who rents the meadow, made a charge of 6d per head for admission and this fee was willingly paid by nearly 2,000 people, while many hundreds more assembled on the adjoining common to await the aviator's departure. Mr. White had been invited by Mr. Wellesley to tea but was delayed in town and did not get back to Woking until seven o'clock. On alighting the field he was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd and afterwards smilingly complied with numerous requests for his autograph.

At 7-35 he took his seat on the biplane, and the engine was started. Almost immediately he gave the word, "Let go," and after a short run, the machine rose gracefully in the air. Soaring quickly to a good height, Mr. White at once made for the railway line, which he followed to his destination, passing directly over Woking Station, and waving his hand in response to the cheers sent up from the crowded streets of the town. He completed the journey in just over eight minutes, and after circling the motor track alighted in front of the aviation sheds at Brooklands without mishap of any kind.

## INTERNATIONAL AERIAL CONFERENCE.

The International Aerial Navigation Conference was opened at Paris on May 18, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, under the presidency of M. Miller and, Minister of Public Works. The object of this Conference, which has been arranged on the invitation of the French Government, is to consider the important questions raised by the development of aerial navigation and to arrive at an international agreement with regard to them. Nearly all the European Powers were represented at the Conference.

M. Miller and, in welcoming the members of the Conference, dwelt on the extraordinary delicacy of the task which they had before them. It was, nevertheless, an indispensable task requiring the close co-operation of the practical engineer, the jurist, and the diplomatist. On taking possession of the sky man felt the necessity of imposing upon himself new rules and a new discipline. New rights and new duties, as well as fresh responsibilities and perils, had been created by the invention of dirigible balloons and flying machines. M. Millerand continued:—

"As their forms have risen above the horizon there has arisen at the same time a menace of conflicts between interests of every kind, public and private interests, of the airships, of their proprietors, and the personal interest of the humble pedestrian and of the landed proprietor, and, finally, the national interests of the several States. The police and Customs officials, who have hitherto been confined to 'terra firma,' cannot contemplate without anxiety the prospect of the new airships passing over their heads and floating them as they pass. If these voyagers cannot be arrested, will it not at least be possible to identify them? Will it not be well to insist upon some outward marks or signs making such identification possible? Should we not, as has been done in the case of motor-cars, require the machines and their pilots to satisfy certain elementary conditions? But the examples and analogies for insuring the safety of aerial navigation will no doubt be even more naturally found in the laws governing navigation on the high seas."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND AERONAUTICS.

In an interview with a representative of the Journal, General Brun, Minister of War, has stated that the experiments of the military authorities are directed solely towards discovering the most efficient form of aircraft. As regards dirigibles, he added, the programme of construction was already being carried out. The French Government proposed to create a fleet of fourteen "cruisers," capable of performing flights of 500 kilometres, and six "scouts" of smaller dimensions for reconnaissance work at close quarters. Both classes of craft would have to be capable of navigating at an altitude at which they would be out of fire range. In the meantime preparations for housing this fleet and maintaining it in commission were being made by constructing sheds, hydrogen factories, and repair shops with a special view to field requirements. General Brun mentioned that he himself had inspected the majority of the large French airship works and that every effort was being made to secure opportunities for practical training, both for officers and men.

With regard to France's existing air forces General Brun said that the Liberte, the Ville de Paris, and the Colonel Renard did not in every respect fulfil military requirements, and the type which they represented would not be reproduced a year hence. The French Army would have in addition to these the dirigibles three "cruisers," three "scouts," and the small Zodiac airship presented by national subscription. Improvements were continually being introduced, and although he was convinced that aeroplanes were destined to play a great part in military operations, there could for the moment be no question of doing without the dirigible airship.

With regard to aeroplanes, General Brun stated that the French Army already possessed fifteen of these machines and that as many were under construction for the Government. In this department it was necessary to proceed very gradually in view of the improvements which were daily being introduced. The military authorities were engaged in making practical experiments for their own purposes with these machines at Vincennes and at Chalis-Meudon. At the military aviation school at Chalons, moreover, the authorities were training not only pilots but skilled "observers" who would feel at home in the air and who would be able to devote their whole attention to the work of reconnaissance upon which their machine was engaged. The army dirigibles would be represented at the forthcoming grand manœuvres, and it was probable that the aeroplanes might also be put through their paces.

A SMALL number of influential politicians are starting a club—much on the lines of the Pitt Club—to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. The membership is to be restricted to seventy-four—Mr. Chamberlain's age—with vice-presidents corresponding to the number of years the right hon. gentleman has been in the House of Commons. The only obligation on those invited to join is a pledge that every member will attend the dinner to be held each year on July 8, the anniversary of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday.

## A LONDON SIEGE.

### Street Barricaded: Journalists Imprisoned.

DURING mail week what is variously described by the London Press as the Battle of Earl's-Terrace and The Siege of Kensington-square proceeded.

"The Standard" of May 26 says:—The battle of Earl's-terrace, Kensington, continued yesterday. Earl's terrace is a row of houses divided from Kensington road by a garden and a carriage-drive, the two ends of which run into the main thoroughfare and are provided with gates. Behind Earl's-terrace is Edwardes-square Garden. This property was bought from Lord Kensington by the Amalgamated Estates (Limited), and as all the leases in the terrace, save one, had expired, the company determined to take possession. They accordingly closed the gates of Earl's-terrace and locked up Edwardes-square to which the inhabitants of Edwar-square had previously had access. These steps it was which led to trouble. The Kensington Borough Council, on the ground of a local Act of Parliament, claim that the carriage-drive is a public highway, and they at once broke open the gates and set a road-mender to work on the drive as an assertion of their rights. The estate company promptly repaired and barricaded the gates, and this process has been twice repeated.

The chief fight has been that between the borough council and the company over Earl's-terrace. On Tuesday evening representatives of the company stoutly barricaded both gates at each end of the semi-circular drive, but the officials of the council towards midnight, armed with great saws, easily cut through the barricades and threw open the gates, to the public. The retort of the company was to send more men down and to erect formidable barricades at both gates, huge beams being fastened to the railings with massive bolts; they also took the precaution of posting a sentry at each of the gates. Yesterday, therefore, revealed the company in possession, with men standing Horatio-like at the gates, and stout planks of wood giving an air of siege to the drive. The company's sentries challenged the right of anybody to enter the drive, but allowed the tradesman bringing goods to Mrs. Grant, the sole remaining tenant, to enter. Also the council's road-man, who has been engaged in mending the drive, found a means of entering the drive.

From time to time the sentries were relieved by fresh representatives of the company, the work of guarding the gates being by no means an enviable one owing firstly, to the humorous sallies of the watching crowds, and partly to the cameras levelled upon the defenders. All sorts of devices were adopted by different people to get past the stern-faced sentries, but generally to no avail. Two strangers, who afterwards turned out to be enterprising journalists, did succeed in getting into the drive but found it a matter of some difficulty to get out. The sentries indeed took the step of sending for the police to have the pair arrested as trespassers. Three solemn members of the Kensington force duly arrived on the scene and after gravely questioning the journalists, and making records in their notebooks finally declined to take the risk of moving in the matter.

The imprisoned newspaper men in the course of the day established communication with the Kensington Council, and the Town Clerk sent them along the following reply, which for diplomatic tact would be difficult to beat:—

The Town Clerk of Kensington has learned with much surprise of the detention of Press representatives as trespassers in Earl's-terrace, a place which has been open to the public for over fifty years. He has little doubt that the fertile resources with which they are generally credited will be found quite equal to the emergency. Messages were sent to the house of the Mayor of Kensington (Mr. Justice Phillimore), but it was found to be out of circuit. A representative of the Press then visited Hornton Lodge, the residence of the Lord Chief Justice, and laid the facts about the detention of the journalists before him. His lordship advised an information being laid before the police, and remarked that if they did not succeed in getting the release of the journalists he would communicate with a Justice of the Peace. In the meantime, however, an official of the company had sent word to the sentries to release their prisoners, and they promptly did so.

The journalists were thus detained until nine o'clock at night. In the meantime they had been plentifully supplied with food by the sympathisers in the crowd and had suffered little except from cold.

When the mail left a truce had been proclaimed though the barricades had not been removed, and the matter was to be threshed out in the Law Courts. For the present, therefore, Earl's-terrace remained in the possession of the freeholders, whose sentries, in pursuance of orders, refuse admission in the drive of all but the postman and the tradespeople who deal with the sole remaining tenant in the terrace.

## CAMBRIDGE DRAG HUNT.

### The Master Charged with Cruelty.

THE Lord Chief Justice and Justices Channell and Coleridge considered a case in which an information had been obtained against the master of the Cambridge University Drag Hunt with regard to alleged cruelty to a hind which had been hunted. The information was laid before the justices of Cambridge by Mr. C.W. Rodgers, an assistant superintendent of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against Mr. Joseph Pickeregill, an undergraduate, the master of the hounds, that on October 21 last, at Great Shelford, whilst a hind was in capacity, he permitted the animal to be cruelly treated. The magistrates dismissed the information, holding that the case came within the exception under the Wild Animals Protection Act referring to hunting. Against this decision the appellant appealed.

From the case stated by the magistrates, it appeared that evidence was given that when the hind was being hunted it jumped over a gateway leading to a cottage near the railway line, and took refuge in a yard entering a small lean-to-shed. The persons who were engaged in the hunt and others came up with it and some of those present poked at the animal with a pole and whipped it with hunting crops for the purpose of getting it out of the shed. The hind came out but subsequently went back again. The animal was again prodded. It came out and charged against some barbed wire and then went back, turning into the yard for the third time. The animal was seized and it fell down in the yard exhausted. It was lifted up and dragged some distance, and eventually it died. Mr. Pickersgill who was present, denied that there was any cruelty. The justices held that at the time the acts complained of were committed the hunt was not at an end, and, therefore the case came within the exception.

Mr. Avory for the appellant submitted that what was done could not be described as hunting.

Mr. Marshall Hall for the defendant said that however much one might disapprove of the sport, they had got to see whether there was any criminal offence.

The Lord Chief Justice said he had no objection to the hunting of the carted stag.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said that Lord Chief Justice must not be taken as expressing the opinion of the court.

Mr. Marshall Hall said that when a hunt was in progress and a stag ran into a lady's drawing-room, were not the servants of the hunt to go and take the stag out? The master thought the hind was still fit to be hunted, and so it was turned out of the shed, and then it ran up against the barbed wire.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said the exception had taken hunting and coursing out of the Act altogether. It seemed to him, however, that the magistrates should have heard the whole of the evidence before they came to the conclusion which they had come to: that the hunt was not at an end. There was a doubtful point as to whether the hunt had or had not come to an end. The case should go back so that the magistrates could hear the answer of the defendant, and have before them the whole facts.

Mr. Justice Channell could not help thinking that when the case was reheard it would be found that some of the facts had been exaggerated.

Mr. Justice Coleridge was clearly of opinion that if the facts stated in the case were not displaced by further evidence an offence had clearly been committed under Section 2 of the Act.

The appeal was allowed, the case being sent back.

LORD KITCHENER, says a Wellington message, will shortly select a military officer of high rank to take full charge of the defences of New Zealand. This is regarded as highly satisfactory, ensuring the inauguration of the new system on a satisfactory basis.

## MADRID BOMB OUTRAGE.

### Alarming Discovery.

Madrid, May 24.

THE man who exploded a bomb on Monday near the monument in the Calle Mayor to the victims of the bomb explosion on the wedding-day of King Alfonso and Queen Eugenie, has been identified as Jose Carengia Tascselli (27), a native of Barcelona, on a visit to Madrid, where he described himself simply as a Catalan. He is not known to have had any accomplices. It appears that Tascselli did not actually throw the bomb at the monument (as at first stated), but that it burst prematurely while he was carrying it to some point unknown. It was exploded by clock-work, which had evidently been badly timed. The bomb was enclosed in a jewel box of steel, strongly attached to a steel wire, and was identical with that thrown on the day of their Majesties' wedding. The box, which was 6in. long and 3 1-2in. broad, was carried by Tascselli in a small hand-bag to the foot of the monument.

The bomb exploded violently without injuring any one except the perpetrator of the outrage himself, who was wounded in the face and legs. In spite of his injuries he immediately took to flight, but a policeman, who was on a tramway car which happened to be passing, heard the explosion, and started in pursuit. The injured man soon sank to the ground from weakness, and, finding that he was on the point of being captured, fired two shots at his revolver through his chin, wounding himself very severely. He died on being taken to the hospital. Attached to the bomb was a double-barrelled pistol, the bullets from which had entered Tascselli's legs. In one of the shoes of the dead man was found a pair of scissors and in the other a small knife. In the bag containing the explosive was a pair of spectacles with smoked glasses.

At the moment of the explosion everybody was having dinner, and the street was consequently deserted, but as soon as the report was heard the people thronged from their houses. Besides the actual perpetrator of the outrage they saw a sinister-looking individual in a long blue blouse who immediately aroused their suspicions. On the crowd rushing to seize him he fled, and managed to escape but the police succeeded in capturing a woman who was with him. She had, however, since been released. The news of the outrage spread rapidly through the city, and is now the universal topic of conversation, evoking both consternation and indignation. Large crowds gathered on the scene of the explosion, and the police had to take energetic measures to keep order and avoid any interruption of the traffic of the city. The place where the bomb exploded is on the opposite side of the street to where the disaster occurred in 1906. The policeman who arrested Tascselli has received a present of £40 from a number of the aristocracy and a like sum as a reward from the Minister of the Interior.

A search made at the apartment of the author of the outrage has led to the discovery there of various chemicals and two more infernal machines similar to that which exploded. The man whose name is now stated to be Jose Coregglia Taborelli, and who landed at Barcelona coming from Buenos Ayres, is reported to have inquired at the Northern Railway Station on Sunday last the times of arrival of certain trains. A large number of Anarchists known to the authorities have been placed in custody, but no clue to any accomplices has been discovered. Taborelli was seen several times yesterday walking about the city with the bag in which the bomb was concealed in his hand. He spoke to an old soldier under the windows of the palace, and asked if King Alfonso had arrived. At the moment he asked the question the King was actually due according to the original arrangements but there had been a change of plan.

## RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

### Mr. Wilfrid Straight's Mission.

Mr. Wilfrid Straight, the Chinese representative of the American financial group which is concerned in railway developments in Manchuria, is now in Europe. He has seen several representatives of leading houses in this country, wrote a London correspondent, by the mail and he is now in Paris, where he has met Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who as is well-known has a large interest in the financing of the proposed railway line between Chinchow and Aigun.

Before his return to China Mr. Straight is expected to call at St. Petersburg and there discuss with the Russian officials the attitude of that country towards the undertaking. This line as is well-known, is a Chinese undertaking financed by America and promised as regards the greater part of its construction to Messrs. George Pauling and Co., the British engineers.

Japan has acquiesced in the general principle of the line, subject to participation; Russia is at present indisposed to acquisice in it on the ground that it might be antagonistic to the development of her own Siberian undertaking. In all probability, however, the difficulties will sooner or later be surmounted. The British Government takes the view, despite strong commercial pressure, that it is hardly a matter for British intervention, more particularly since Japan is indirectly concerned, inasmuch as Russia claims to have preferential rights under their (sphere of influence) agreement of 1899.

None of the Powers, however, is violently antagonistic, and the probability is that, with judicious action, China will find no opposition in this work of developing her own resources. At any rate, it is always possible that the Peking authorities may decide to initiate the line without waiting for general approbation, and in that case it is unlikely that the Powers affected will take any particular action, but would merely recognise the 'fait accompli' inasmuch as the line need not necessarily be at first extended to the Russian frontier, and therefore, should not raise an international question.

## LONDON TO MANCHESTER.

PAULHAN'S magical flight through the air, battling with cloud mountains and wind currents high above the earth, has done more than merely beat records. It has captured the imagination of the world and broken the conservatism on the subject of flight. Civilised countries are having an attack of Paulhanese fever and in the future, aeroplanes bid fair to become as common as birds on the wing. No circumstances connected with so splendid an achievement is without its significance and it is worth while to record that M. Paulhan carried with him on his momentous and epoch-making journey a tabloid pocket first aid and had occasion to make use of the contents en route. Mr. Grahame-White, whose plucky attempt to win the blue ribband of aviation for England was deserving of great praise, also carried a similar beautiful little aluminium pocket case containing plaster, tabloid, bandages and similar remedies. All honour to these brave flying men, the conquest of the air is the prize of their indomitable pluck and enterprise, but the result could never have been achieved but for the mechanical skill and ingenuity of M. Farman and others in developing the machine. Compactness, lightness and efficiency have been the essentials of aeroplane construction, compactness, lightness and efficiency are the characteristics of these first aid equipments, and it is therefore not surprising to find one of these flying through the air on the first aerial trip from London to Manchester.


### TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-downpains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.


## THE RIOTS IN CORK.

### Revolvers Carried by the Mob.

London, May 23.

THERE were lively scenes in Cork yesterday, when the two rival sections of the Nationalist party—those who acknowledge the leadership of Mr. John Redmond and those who pay allegiance to Mr. William O'Brien—held meetings in the capital of Munster. In anticipation of disturbances the city police force had been augmented by 400 men, and these, in companies of fifty, occupied positions in the side streets. The police also manned the railways and stations owing to a rumoured intention to prevent Mr. Redmond from reaching Cork, but this plan, if ever formed, was not attempted to be carried out.

The proceedings, despite the precautionary measures of the police did not pass without several breaches of the peace, and at times there seemed every probability of most serious encounters. Shortly afternoon a crowd of United Irish Leaguers (Redmondites) and All-for-Irelanders (O'Brienites) came into collision while making their way to their respective rendezvous. The latter armed with hurleys gave the Redmondites a severe beating and by three o'clock in the afternoon over a dozen injured were under treatment in the infirmaries. Mr. Sheehan, M. P., was one of those who suffered in the onslaught and the hon. member was not rescued until he had been very roughly handled. Excitement ran high, the people hooting, groaning and brandishing sticks at each other over the heads of the cordons of police who with the utmost difficulty kept the two sections apart.

The actual meetings passed over quietly. That of Mr. O'Brien was held on the Grand Parade, and that of Mr. Redmond in the Corn Market. In his speech Mr. O'Brien said that now that their opponents had thrown away the scabbard of their sword, so did he, and so long as God left him life and health their blackguardism would never again drive him from the field in defence of a cause in which alone he could see any hope for the salvation of Ireland or for her deliverance from the sacred ring of half a dozen politicians who were the ruin of her cause.

Mr. Redmond, in his speech, denied that in visiting Cork he intended insult to Mr. O'Brien. He justified the action of the Irish party in their support of the Liberals at the general election following on Mr. Asquith's famous Albert Hall declaration in favour of full self-government for Ireland. As to the Irish members supporting the Budget it was a question between the Veto, meaning Home Rule, on the one side, or defeat of the Budget and the Veto on the other, and they did not hesitate to subordinate the Budget to the interests of Ireland.

London, May 24.

Cork continues to be a storm centre of Irish politics. The lively scenes of Sunday were repeated with variations last night, despite the inflation in the police court of fines on offenders of the previous day, which might have been expected to have a chastening influence. Last night's disturbance was in the northern district of Cork, where United Irish Leaguers and members of the All-for-Ireland section of the Nationalists came into collision. The police were obliged to use their batons freely. Twenty persons were treated at the infirmary, several of them having fractured skulls. Among the injured are some policemen who received ugly cuts on the head with stones. The trouble originated in a local factory, the hands in which have taken opposite sides in the Nationalist split. At half-past nine last night all was quiet.

A "Daily Telegraph" correspondent writing on the events of the two days, says:—

The avoidance of a very bad collision between the O'Brienites and Redmondites was a difficult matter, and but for the skilful disposition of the heavily re-inforced constabulary a conflict would have been inevitable. As it was, the skirmishes, which may be described as affairs of outposts, resulted in over one hundred persons having their wounds dressed at the two infirmaries. If the rivals had come to grips, it is safe to assume that other weapons would have been used than sticks, bottles, and stones. No one can state even approximately how many of the processionists were armed. I have heard it said that fully 25 per cent. carried fire-arms, but this is nothing more than an approximate estimate. There were, beyond question, many revolvers, and the police were far too ready to use them. A great number of shots were fired, not with a view of inflicting injury, but as a means of intimidation. But if the crowds had once got the upper hand of the police, thousands of revolvers would have been used with deadly effect. The more the situation of yesterday is considered, the deeper becomes the conviction that the importation of large bodies of strong men from Dublin, Tipperary and Limerick to swell the crowd which was to cheer Mr. Redmond was an act calculated to inflame the temper of the followers of Mr. O'Brien, who, after all, were fully within their rights not to submit without a reply to a demonstration which aimed at exterminating them as a political force. The trippers for the most part were of the hooligan type, and their importation not only failed to oversawe the party which is working for a solution of the Irish problem by peaceful means, but it has throughout disgusted the proportion of the electorate capable of thinking calmly, that there was not a disastrous conflict is due to an efficient police force and the advice Mr. O'Brien gave his followers. A fight was provoked by the action of those who organised the demonstration for Mr. Redmond, and I know that some of the latter's supporters in Cork consider the requisitioning of the Dublin mob was a mistake.

## BURMESE HUMOUR.

### A Skit on British Justice.

SIR GEORGE WHITE told an excellent story of Burma to the Royal Society of Arts, the other day. The Burmese people he said had a keen sense of humour, which they showed when the British soldiers first arrived among them. They were particularly amused by the British system of administering justice. Under the bad government of Thebaw, crucifixion was rather a mild punishment, and they regarded that of the British as ridiculously light. He remembered attending a theatrical performance, and he thought one scene was "taking off" an Englishman. There was a gentleman with a tall hat, and something which he said convulsed the audience with laughter. He asked his interpreter what it was and he replied that he could not translate it into English. But he insisted and then the enterpreter explained that the scene represented an English magistrate's court, and that a dakoit had been caught cutting off the fingers of women to get their rings. The whole story was explained at length and then the magistrate delivered judgment, stating "the man must have been very poor to do so wicked a thing. Take him away and give him five rupees."

## INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

For this tournament, which carries with it the title of the Army Championship, entries have closed. Sixteen teams are due to compete. Of the seventeen Cavalry regiments at present stationed in the United Kingdom thirteen are to be represented, the remainder of the sides being made up of two Coldstream Guards contingents and one from the Rifle Brigade. The most noticeable absentees among the Cavalry branch are the 2nd Life Guards. As was expected the 21st Lancers, who will shortly be departing for Egypt and recently sold of their ponies, are non-competitors, as are also the Queen's Bays and the 18th Hussars. The following is a list of the regiments entered: 1st Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, Royal Scots Greys, 4th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 7th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 19th Hussars, 20th Hussars, Coldstream Guards (two teams), and the Rifle Brigade.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Douglas Mappin, of Hollingbourne, Kent, youngest son of Mr. J. Newton Mappin, of Headley Park, near Epsom, and Isabel Maude Mary (Isma), only daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Henry Charles Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and of Mrs. Hamilton, Streatham Hill.

## IN MOROCCO.

### Improved Organisation of the Army.

The present Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Hafid, has very rightly devoted his main energies, since the late revolution put him on the throne, to reorganising his fighting force, and re-arming it with up-to-date field, mountain, and Maxim guns; and to the comparatively efficient manner in which he has carried this out is due the general state of internal security and order now existing throughout Morocco, except in one special district to be alluded to.

Furthermore, says the Paris correspondent of "The Standard," the persistant efforts of the English military instructors Mulai Hafid has been fortunate enough to have at his disposal, i. e., Kaid Belton (now retired from Morocco) and Kaid Baldwin, and his Khalifa Redman, are beginning to bear very marked fruit. To Kaid Baldwin, in particular—late of the English Army, and famous for his gallant conduct on behalf of Abde-el-Aziz at the latter's final defeat by Mulai Hafid—he is indebted for the very efficient state of his principal fighting 'mahalla' (army) at the present moment; and, having at last succeeded in inducing the commanders to defend their camps at night with outlying pickets, regular patrols and entrenchments, they have escaped from any further disastrous night surprises such as the Sheban forces suffered just before the arrival of the British mission last year.

The large number of French officers also (none of whom is, however, out with the present mahallas) now at the Sultan's disposal are beginning to have a very marked effect on the re-organisation of the Moorish army on modern lines, when not engaged in executing orders of a political character on behalf of the French Government.

Still, all these improvements are but comparative and at present only affect a small section, and that spasmodically of Morocco's time-worn military system—which may be described as scientific looting of everything by every one.

At the present moment four armies are "out" against recalcitrant tribes; the first has been operating against a number of unreasonable individuals in the north, who held the strange doctrine that not more than 90 per cent. of their property ought to be taken from them for alleged taxes by the Government kaids. The remaining three mahallas organised under one head and working together, consist, "nominally," of some 12,000 men, and are operating in the region above referred to within a very short distance of Fez. The actual numbers composing the force, however, have gradually sunk to about 6000 men, owing to an absent-minded way Moorish kaids have of first allowing their forces to desert to the extent of 50 per cent. and then continuing to draw pay for the entire number of the original force.

COUNTING MEN AND RIFLES.

A few days ago the Sultan, with a brutal disregard for the feelings of his distinguished military subordinates, despatched his own Court Chamberlain personally to count every man, rifle, and horse in the "mahallas." Since then, now several days ago, things have been at a standstill until the arrival of the Chamberlain as aforesaid. I am informed that he has taken with him strict orders from the Government that, as soon as he has carried out his great movement of mathematical strategy, the "mahallas" are to advance, at all costs and at once, in combination, and "eat up" the tribes in the most through fashion. The systematic method in which this "eating up" is done here—I speak from personal witness—would not disgrace an Italian "condotierri" captain of the Middle Ages.

Accompanying each "mahalla," engaged in these national pastimes, goes a large crowd of Jews, spectators and traders from the nearest city. The tribal territory to be eaten up is carefully mapped into districts and columns sent out each day to a different one; the soldiers (whose pay is small and generally months in arrear) knowing that each article they may bring back with them has a definite cash value from the brokers in the camp. Consequently, when one of these predatory columns has done with a village there is not enough left in it to keep or to hide the proverbial chestnut mouse. Sometimes there is no resistance, and then, nowadays, bloodshed does not generally take place; occasionally, however, some at least of the villagers, preferring death to total ruin and starvation, attempt to defend their property and fire on the looters; "heads" then result, and another "glorious victory" is chronicled by the commander.

Generally speaking, however, military operations and battles in this country are not conducted on bloodthirsty lines (livestock looting apart), but savour more of opera-bouffe mingled with stage brigandage. To purchase a military command in a mahalla engaged in a "little war" is the ambition of every self-respecting Moorish official, and, when obtained, is regarded as equal to the drawing of the favourite in a pacing sweepstake. There are certainly risks, but the opportunities for looting (either the Government or the enemy) are certain and immediate.

HOW MATTERS ARE MANAGED.

On a former visit to Morocco I met an old Moorish friend, a retired "kaid rehar" (colonel), that is to say, he was retiring by the Gibraltar steamer from the too pressing attentions of an inquisitive Government. Over the indispensable green tea and cigarette as the coast of Morocco faded on the horizon, he grew communicative, and mused as follows:—

"Yes; Allah is great: I gave £50 to be appointed kaid rehar and the Makhzen gave it me, though that son of a big—had given them £36 for the same position the previous day! I had no money then, and borrowed it from a Jew who promised me to pay him £120 in one month. The first day I started with 500 men and 5,000 cartridges—there should have been 25,000 to the commander of the mahalla sold 20,000 to the Jews before we left Fez. When we reached camp the first night I sent 100 men to look for the cartridges, and they must still be looking, as I have never seen them since. The next night and for three after that I sent 50 more each night, but they never came back with them. On the fifth night we camped in the enemy's territory, and the heads of the tribe came to see me at night. As I had lost 300 men I had no use for the cartridges, so I sold them to the heads of the

## THE LATE KING.

### Parsee Meeting in London.

AT a meeting of members of the Parsee race resident in the United Kingdom, held in the Holborn Restaurant on May 23, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who presided, said he believed that without exception every man, woman, and child of the Parsee community with any sense of responsibility as a citizen of the British Empire must feel that the sudden loss of King Edward was to that community and to all the peoples of India a great and almost personal bereavement. Ever since the time of Queen Victoria, who by her own example and by various gracious acts had engrained in her children and successors and in the whole British nation a genuine love, regard, and sympathy for the peoples of India, the Parsee community, together with the other communities of that great empire, had always felt that in the members of the royal family of Great Britain, and in its head for the time b ing, they had a genuine friend and a conscientious well wisher. It was a matter of history that Queen Victoria, throughout her long reign, evidenced a regard and sympathy for the people of India which did more than any Acts of the Legislature had ever done or ever would do to attract their minds and hearts to the Crown of Great Britain. They knew that ever since his memorable visit in 1875 as Prince of Wales, King Edward continued to manifest in that great portion of the empire and in its peoples a genuine and sympathetic regard which was certanly equal to that shown by his illustrious mother. It was not so long ago that in a memorable Proclamation he reassured the peoples of India of the benevolent intentions which the Crown of Great Britain entertained towards them and for their welfare, and by acts of that description, both public and private, he had endeared himself not only generally to the peoples of India, but almost personally to a great many members of those communities and peoples. They had lost him in the prime of his career, in the fulness of a successful reign, and at a time when they, among the other peoples of India, had looked forward to acts vouchsafing great privileges to their country, so that it was but natural and no mere formal words when he said that that Parsee community, small as it was, but yielding to no other community throughout the empire in its loyalty and allegiance to the British Crown, felt that by the untimely removal of the great personality of King Edward it was a great loser. The only sense of consolation they could feel in such a time of national calamity was that the late King's illustrious son, who had made himself acquainted with the circumstances and conditions of the various peoples of India, as his father did before him, had convinced, and he (the Chairman) was sure would continue to evince, in the welfare of that great part of his Dominions the same kindly interest which King Edward and Queen Victoria manifested. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Although there might have been great and glorious Kings and Emperors in former days, he took it that the mission which King Edward in a decade of his rule fulfilled, of being a universal peacemaker with all the great nations of the world, brought more glory to him personally more reward in the hereafter, and more benefit to the world at large than the victories and triumphs of great wars. In his time he laid the foundations of a peace which had made Great Britain universally respected throughout the habitable globe, and in the fulness of that respect which gathered around the Throne of Great Britain, he (the Chairman) claimed that the Empire of India stood to derive a proportionate benefit by the sense of peace that pervaded its own borders. One of the greatest evils from which India had suffered had been the dread of war and invasion by foreign nations. A great deal of the burden which had weighed heavily upon her in past generations had been due to fear of the efforts of rival nations trying to contend with the authority of the British Government in India. It was, therefore, easy to deduce that, by the world-wide peace which King Edward secured with other great European empires, the prospect of such an invasion had been rendered entirely remote, and that therefore India stood to gain directly by his beneficent efforts. It was meet that the Parsee community should extend their respectful tribute of sympathy and condolence with King George, and with that widowed lady who from the first day she landed on the shores of England, by her gracious interest in and messages to the peoples of India, had become beloved by them as much as she was by the people of Britain. They might also remember that during his five years as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay the Duke of Connaught made himself beloved to the community, and the Chairman suggested that they should also send to his Royal Highness their expression of the community's sense of grief at the loss of his illustrious brother. In conclusion, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree proposed a resolution declaring that the meeting of members of the Parsee race resident in the United Kingdom "records its sense of deep grief at the untimely and lamented death of King Edward VII, Emperor of India, by which all the Parsee community, and, indeed, all the peoples of India, have lost a Sovereign of wide and genuine sympathy in all that conduced to their well-being." The motion arranged for the conveyance of this expression of sympathy to the Queen-Mother, to King George and Queen Mary, and to the Duke of Connaught, and also that "the Association should convey its dutiful congratulations to King George V., Emperor of India, on his accession to the Throne of his ancestors, with the assurance of its loyalty and devotion to his Throne and person."

Mr. E. J. Khory, who seconded, said the whole of India, without the exception of a single community, mourned King Edward's loss. Even those who were considered rather disaffected now sent their messages mourning him.

Mr. B. Cowasjee, Mr. N. J. Moolla, Mr. N. D. Aibless, and Dr. Bhedwar briefly supported the resolution, which was carried in silence, all present rising to their feet.

### SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR'S CONDOLENCE.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, who arrived in London a few days before the last mail left have sent letters condolence to the King and Queen, the Queen Mother, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The letter written in reply from Marlborough House states that:—

"Their Majesties are deeply touched by your kind and loyal expressions. They know how much his late Majesty was revered and loved in his Indian Empire, and they greatly appreciate the many tokens of sympathy they have received from that country, of which they retain such pleasant and happy memories, and where they experienced so many signs of affectionate and loyal devotion."

The reply from Clarence House, on behalf of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, says:—"In a time of terrible sorrow like the present to the royal family and the whole Empire, letters from friends from all over the world are greatly appreciated."

The London Indian Society has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the royal family.

### MOSLEM SOCIETIES.

At a committee meeting of the Moslem Brotherhood of Progress in memory of King Edward great sorrow was expressed and the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That we place on record our heartfelt sorrow at the untimely death of his late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII and at loss which humanity has sustained in one whose constant endeavour was to promote peace, and beg to offer our humble sympathy to her Imperial Majesty Queen Alexandra and the members of the royal family, and pray that God may bless his soul and that the reign of his Imperial Majesty King George V. will prove equally beneficial to the world as to the empire."

The president and committee of the London All-India Moslem League have tendered to Queen Alexandra and the royal family expressions of deepest sorrow and heartfelt sympathy. In reply a letter has been received from the Assistant Under Secretary for India stating that Queen Alexandra warmly appreciates the sympathetic message sent by the league.

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It is officially stated that in view of the increase in production, and the general development of the agricultural, pastoral and mining industries in New South Wales, Mr. Wade, the Prime Minister, is taking steps to provide new railway facilities linking up the main trunk lines in the interior with the natural outlets on the seaboard. Mr. Wade is appointing a Royal Commission to report on the decentralisation of railway traffic and the development of new ports on the north and south coasts. The increasing importance of the work of the Government departments and the general prosperity of the State have caused the Prime Minister to grant increased salaries to school teachers, the police, and the lower-paid branches of the public service.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Speaking in the Finance Committee of the Austrian Chamber on May 19, Dr. de Bilinski, the Finance Minister, repeated a previous statement that he had no official knowledge of the construction of "Dreadnoughts," and that no such ships were being built for the account of the State. The implication that the Stabilimento Tecnico of Trieste is building "Dreadnoughts" as a private speculation is hardly consistent, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" points out, with the fact that the Government engineers helped to draft the plans. The "Neue Freie Presse" calls upon the Government to "cease its childish game of hide and seek."

### GERMANY.

Various rumours which have arisen out of the conversation which took place between the German Emperor and M. Pichon in London the other day receive authoritative denial in the German Press. It is declared that there are no secret agreements, and that the recent negotiations have been concerned only with the Moroccan mining law and with Moroccan loans.

The German Navy League held its tenth general meeting in the Reichstag on May 21. Grand Admiral von Koester, who presided dwelt upon the necessity for carrying out the Navy Law, repeated his opinion as to the need for large cruisers, rejected any idea as to the possibility of the limitation of armaments, and ridiculed the view that submarines might be substituted for torpedo-boats. According to the annual report of the League, the total membership at the end of last year was 1,021,339, as compared with 1,007,563 in 1908.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet on May 22 confirmed its vote of April 29 in favour of the Prussian Franchise Reform Bill. The fate of the Bill is not yet, however, definitely sealed. It will now return to the Lower House, where it will be debated upon in the form of a third reading at the end of the week, and, should it be so desired, may be referred to a committee. In the event of amendments being introduced, the amended Bill will have to be voted upon again by the Lower House after the lapse of three weeks, after which, should anything still be left of it the Bill will once more return to the Upper House.

### FRANCE.

The replies of the Prefects to the Premiers circular calling upon them to furnish information as to the opinions expressed by the successful candidates for the new Chamber have been received, and it is announced that the Cabinet is unanimously resolved to present to the Chamber a perfectly definite programme of work on all the important questions before the country.

There is much discussion in the lobbies of the Chamber of the possible candidature of M. Paul Dershenal for the presidency of the Chamber in the place of M. Brisson. His political views are thought likely to command more favour with the new majority than those of M. Brisson.

The Minister of War is taking a very serious view of the conduct of the reservists at Nimes, who refused to camp under canvas outside the town on the plea that the ground was damp. General Gallieni, one of the senior members of the Council of War, has been sent to Nimes in order to hold an inquiry.

The new service by which Paris time is transmitted by wireless telegraphy from the Eiffel Tower to all land stations and to ships at sea was inaugurated at midnight on May 23. It is believed that entirely satisfactory results were obtained up to a range of between 4,000 and 5,000 kilometres.

### SPAIN.

The elections to the Spanish Senate have resulted as follows:—Ministerialists, 103 seats; Conservatives, 42; Regionalists, 5; Republicans, 4; Carlists, 3; various other groups, 11.

After dining as usual with the Court on Friday evening, May 20, and conversing till past ten o'clock, the Queen gave birth to a stillborn child, a boy, at half-past two on Saturday morning. The birth was normal, and at four o'clock her Majesty was sleeping again. Her condition is satisfactory. The presentation of the child was made at half-past three in the morning to the Queen-Mother and the Infantes Carlos, Luisa, Maria Teresa, and Fernando, the Premier and Minister of Justice, and the dignitaries of the Palace. The child, having been stillborn, was interred without ceremonies in the Escorial.

The King of Spain left London for Madrid on Saturday evening, being accompanied to the station by King George, who placed the royal yacht Alexandra at the disposal of the King for the purpose of crossing the Channel. His Majesty's last words at parting were an expression of the earnest hope that the King would find his Consort as well as the circumstances would allow him to expect when he got back to Madrid.

A bomb was thrown on the evening of May 23 at the monument erected in memory of the victims of the outrage on the wedding of the King and Queen of Spain. The man who threw the bomb, finding himself being pursued by a policeman, committed suicide by shooting himself with his revolver. The author of the outrage has been identified. The bomb was of the same kind as that thrown by the Anarchist Morral on King Alfonso's wedding day. It is supposed that the criminal intended to meet the King on his arrival at the station, but his Majesty left the train at Escorial and drove into Madrid in his motor-car.

According to the Paris "Temps," the British and French Governments favour a solution of the Cretan question which would include the revival of the office of High Commissioner. The Cretans would be compelled to allow the Musulman representatives to take their seats in the Assembly, and the "status quo" as it existed in 1898 would be restored. According to an Athens correspondent the "regime" which it is proposed to restore is that of 1908.

### ALBANIA.

Some preliminary operations began on Friday, May 20, in the zone south of Mitrovitza. The object of the Turkish commander is to ascertain the strength of the resistance which is likely to be offered to future operations.

### RUSSIA.

The officials of the Octobrist Party have drawn up the text of the reply to the memorial of certain British members of Parliament on the subject of Finland. The reply points out that in the solution of questions regarding the conduct of Russian affairs the people's representatives in the Duma take the responsibility, and that they will only give way before the expression of the conscience of the Russian people in the matter of exclusive Russian interest to which the memorandum refers. In spite of the most sincere feelings of friendship which unite the two countries, the Octobrists express the opinion that the etiquette of international relations does not permit the interference in internal affairs of the citizens of a foreign State.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Congress, says the Washington correspondent of the "Times," is more chaotic and obscure than ever. The Radical wing of the Republicans seem bent on destroying the Administration's legislative programme, and the Democrats seem inclined to help them. There is still a chance of a compromise, but even the New York "Tribune" hints at the possibility of the abandonment of the President's Bills for this Session.

The Senate has passed the Navy Bill providing for an expenditure of £26,000,000, in which provision is made for two "Dreadnaughts."

Mr. Isaac C. Wyman, a wealthy landowner, has bequeathed to Princeton University practically his whole estate, which is valued at £2,000,000.

The creation of a magnificent public pleasure ground for New York State is assured by the Legislature's adoption of a Bill accepting the gift of Mrs. Harriman and others. Mrs. Harriman gives £100,000 acres and £200,000 for further purchases. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Russel Sage, Mrs. Helen Gould, and others give £325,000 more. The State of New Jersey gives £100,000 and the State of New York now gives £500,000 provided that the popular vote ratifies the Legislature's action, which doubtless it will. The park will occupy the west bank of the Hudson River from Hoboken, New Jersey, to Newburgh, New York—a distance of 45 miles—and will extend back from the river for 26 miles, comprising all the Palisades and all the Highland Mountains on the west side of the river. The West Point Military Academy reservation will form a small enclave near the northern end of the river front. The region includes some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery, and some of the most historic sites on the American continent.

## SITUATION IN PERSIA.

### Semi-Official Statement from Berlin.

THE "Cologne Gazette" of May 19 contained a semi-official telegram from Berlin, in which the attitude of the German Government towards Persia is defined. The object of the communication is the refutation of statements which have been made by "Russian" and English newspapers, and more especially of an article in the "Novoe Vremye," in which, as it is stated, it is sought to prove that Germany is pursuing aims in Persia which do not lie within the economic sphere, and which are not reconcilable with the political and strategic interests of Russia and England. The communication proceeds:—

"The proofs consists of three incorrect assertions. First, it is stated that the Deutsche Bank had offered the Persians a loan on very enormous conditions. That is incorrect. The Deutsche Bank has carried on no loan negotiations whatever in Persia. Secondly, German financiers are said to have sought for a concession for connecting Persia with the Baghdad railway. That is also incorrect. Thirdly, it is said that a German concession has been sought for on Lake Urumiah. This concession is likewise a creation of the imagination. With regard to the protection of German economic interests in Persia the German Government takes a very clear and simple point of view, based upon treaties "hat einen sehr klaren und einfachen Vertragastandpunkt." The German Government can, moreover, refer to the introductory clause of the Anglo-Russian Agreement about Persia of 1907, and to the assurances which were voluntarily given in St. Petersburg and London with regard to this agreement. As is well known, Prince Bulow made statements on the subject on several occasions in the Reichstag and explained the German point of view, which has not altered since."

After stating that political aspirations on the part of Germany do not exist in Persia, and recalling the fact that a banking concession was granted to a German company some years ago, of which, however, no use has as yet been made, the writer declares that "in Persia, German policy, while pursuing Germany's economic interests, has never strayed one step from the ground of the rights granted by treaties."

A St. Petersburg telegram of May 19 from the correspondent of the "Times" says:—The semi-official "Rossiya," after demonstrating the speciousness of the complaints of the "Vossische Zeitung" regarding the alleged conflict of German and Anglo-Russian interests in Persia, and pointing out the necessary predominance of the political and strategical interests of Great Britain and Russia in Persia, makes two important statements—first, that Germany is willing to recognise these predominant rights; secondly, that Russia is disposed to satisfy German commercial requirements, in view of which the position is favourable for a mutually satisfactory agreement regarding Persian affairs.

In a note appended to an article from the St. Petersburg journal "Rossiya," which has been widely reproduced in Berlin as being a semi-official utterance of the Russian Government on the Persian question, the "Cologne Gazette" states that the interests of Russia and England in the consolidation and regulation of affairs in Persia is recognised by Germany. Germany further recognises that there are some concessions, such, for instance, as strategic railways, which are of considerable political importance, but such concessions as are of political character "would hardly be desired by Germany." The views expressed by the "Rossiya" might be considered as a possible basis for negotiation, the journal continues, if "expressions such as political interests and strategic railways were not so extremely indefinite and elastic that everything or nothing can be made out of them. To come to an understanding on this question in such a way as to preclude future differences of opinion and inequality of opportunity ('Benachteiligungen') is certainly not easy; but if on the Russian and English side the good will to carry out the policy of the open door really exists the attempt does not seem to be hopeless."

The authoritative indication in the "Rossiya" of the possibility of an "agreement" with Germany on Persian affairs arouses the deepest interest in diplomatic circles, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" on May 20. A well-informed personage characterises the somewhat vague utterance of the semi-official organ as an allusion to a prospective modus vivendi between Russia, Great Britain, and Germany. The friends of the Anglo-Russian Agreement do not conceal their anxiety regarding the outcome of German intervention. They see in the present development of German diplomacy a veiled attempt to insinuate itself between Great Britain and Russia. The immediate motive of the intervention appears to be the desire to secure acquiescence in German plans for the construction of the Bagdad Railway.

The "Novoe Vremya" and the other organs which were alarmed by the prospect of international complications over Persia are reassured to a great extent, the same correspondent adds on May 22, on learning that the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London are equally determined to safeguard their respective interests, while disposed to come to an understanding on Persian affairs with Germany. Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations now proceeding between the three capitals, they may at least be expected to clear the ground of the possibility of surprises in the future. That the diplomatic horizon in St. Petersburg is free from any immediate menace may be argued from the fact that Sir Arthur Nicholson left to-day for England for a prolonged holiday. His Excellency was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. O'Beirne has taken charge of the Embassy.

The German Government, Reuter's Agency understands, recently made certain inquiries at the British Foreign Office with regard to the attitude of the British Government on economic questions within the sphere of influence assigned to Great Britain under the Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding Persia. An answer to these inquiries was returned. Although Persian problems were mentioned by M. Pichon in his recent conversation with Sir Edward Grey, and though the German Emperor is also believed to have touched upon the question during his visit to England, no active discussion on Persian affairs is at present in progress between Russia, Germany, and Great Britain.

### FRENCH VIEWS.

The attitude which has recently been adopted by the German Government towards Great Britain and Russia with regard to their entente, and in particular, their interests, in Persia is being discussed in France with anything rather than sympathy. In the Echo de Paris M. Andre Mevil calls attention to the resemblance between the present German attitude and that which was adopted by the German Government at the outset of the Morocco difficulty. In the present instance, however, the position of the two Powers which have to maintain their position against the attempt to establish in Persia German vested interests such as might eventually entail political and strategic consequences is different from that of France in 1905. As M. Mevil says, "It is very fortunate that Germany finds herself confronted by a powerful opposition, since England and Russia will hardly consent to follow the path of Algeciras."

Frenchmen who are well acquainted with the situation at Teheran from personal experience do not believe that there is, politically or economically, any room for the intrusion of an outside Power, and they are inclined to think that the present diplomatic action of Germany is mainly influenced by general considerations of foreign policy such as led to perilous miscalculations in the case of Morocco.

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A WOMEN'S Congress to be held at the Japan-British Exhibition in June and July promises to be one of the most remarkable series of women's meetings that has yet taken place. Every afternoon from June 6 to June 11, and later from July 4 to July 9, the Congress Hall over the Cascade Café, which seats 800 people, will be the meeting-place of women representing every phase of social and public activity.

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THE following has been issued in London by the Court Newsman:—"The statements that have appeared in the Press with reference to the formation of a Law Library at the Privy Council Office are unauthorised and misleading. There is no intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to form any such library, the space available being quite inadequate for the purpose."

## SINKING OF THE "PLUVOISE."

### Eye-Witness' Story.

Calais, May 26.

A TERRIBLE accident has overtaken one of the submarine flotilla stationed here, the Pluvoise having this afternoon been sunk by the cross-Channel packet Pas de Calais hardly a mile from the harbour. The Pluvoise carried a crew of 28 officers and men, and there is but too much reason to fear that every soul has perished. The Pas de Calais had left about two o'clock this afternoon for Dover, under the Command of Captain Salomon, and carrying 289 passengers. She had hardly left the harbour a mile astern when, with her engines going full speed, one of her paddles struck a submerged substance. The obstacle was thought at first to be a baulk of timber, possibly wreckage. But a few seconds afterwards the bows of a boat appeared on the surface of the water astern of the Pas de Calais. Orders were given at once to lower away a boat, but the outlines of a submarine had already been recognised from the steamer's bridge. The boat was soon alongside the submarine and lay alongside for some minutes, but the crew was unable to do anything. Suddenly, and almost without warning, the submarine appeared to turn over, and she sank from view in 60ft. of water. There went down with her 28 souls, including three officers and Commandant Pras of the second flotilla of submarines, which is stationed here. The Pas de Calais at once put about for the harbour and reported the occurrence. She herself had suffered some damage. The naval and harbour authorities lost no time in despatching to the scene two tugs, two dredgers, four torpedo boats, one submarine lifeboat, and divers, with orders to do all that the wit of man could suggest to save life. The divers will endeavour to pass chains under the hull of the Pluvoise preparatory to towing her to shallow water. But it is too much to hope that any one on board can be alive.

Later.

The excitement caused by the disaster is increasing here. The piers and sands are lined by thousands of people. Tugs have now arrived from Dover to assist, if they can, in the work of salvage. Their presence is greatly appreciated. Divers are still hard at work. All hope of rescuing the crew has now been abandoned. The men in the boat which had been lowered by the Pas de Calais when they reached the Pluvoise knocked on the plates of the deck, but received no reply, and a few minutes later the submarine disappeared beneath the waves. It appears that the submarine had started from Calais Half an hour before the disaster. She had without doubt been manœuvring under water and was coming to the surface when she came in contact with the Pas de Calais' paddle. Prior to the collision the captain of the Pas de Calais had noticed some distance off something which at the appearance of being a piece of wreckage. He immediately gave the order to reverse the engines, but the vessel's speed was such that she could not be checked in time, and a formidable crash followed. In addition to its usual complement, the submarine had on board three officers from the submarine station here.

### HORROR-STRICKEN PASSENGERS.

London, May 26.

Graphic stories of the disaster were told on their arrival in London by English passengers who were travelling on the Pas de Calais. While their accounts differ in certain details, they are all agreed that there was very little confusion, and nothing approaching a panic on the Channel boat.

Mr. J. Manon, a gentleman, who travels frequently between England and the Continent, gave a thrilling narrative of the disaster. "We left Calais about 1-40," he said, "with nearly three hundred passengers on board. We had just got about a mile outside the pierheads at Calais, and the steamer had not yet got up to her full speed, when suddenly we felt a shock on the port side. The paddle floats seemed suddenly to ring for a few moments, as if they were striking a piece of iron attached to some floating wreckage. It was at once seen that the paddle-wheel had been considerably damaged and the captain immediately rang for the engines to stop.

"The way on the steamer carried her some two hundred yards forward. The Pas de Calais swung slightly round to port as she slowed up, and then, as we gazed over the side towards the spot where we thought we had struck the submerged wreckage, we suddenly saw a weird, conical-shaped object obtrude slowly from the water. Several of the passengers immediately recognised the object as the torpedo-shaped bows of a submarine. In a few seconds the bows of the boat were poised in the air and clear of the water for a distance of thirty feet. The submarine lay in this position with scarcely a movement. Even two hundred yards off we could see oil on the water all around her.

"The passengers stared horror-stricken, expecting every moment to see the submarine disappear. Quick action was taken on the mail packet. Within a few minutes, under the able direction of the officers one of the lifeboats was lowered and her crew set to with a will to cover the intervening distance between the Pas de Calais and the damaged submarine. We could see a man in the bow of the lifeboat throw a line, with a hook attached, on to the upraised bow of the stricken vessel.

"The lifeboat itself appeared to bump into the iron hull, and for some minutes the lifeboat lay alongside, its crew evidently trying to attract the attention of the imprisoned sailors. It was obvious that the commander of the submarine was trying his best to get his boat on a level keel. We could see the bow at times raised slightly, only to sink further downwards. This downward motion became more pronounced and the submarine, which all along had lain at an angle of 25 degrees, seemed suddenly to plunge downward like a stone.

"Altogether I should say her bows remained in the air some fifteen minutes, and during that time we could plainly see the centimetre marks and the little upright flagstaff. The lifeboat just managed to get out of the vortex caused by the dying plunge of the doomed warship. Her crew pulled quickly back to the mail boat, and when the lifeboat was lifted on board the Pas de Calais returned to her French port. All on board were fully conscious that they had been the silent witnesses of one of the grimmest tragedies of the sea it was possible to imagine. A sad coincidence is the fact that only half an hour before we had seen the submarine, which we afterwards learned to be the Pluvioise, proceed slowly out of the harbour for her customary evolutions. The general opinion on the mail steamer was that at the moment when she was struck she must have been coming to the surface, as from the time that we left Calais harbour we saw not the slighest sign of anything ahead."

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Salsette," June 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," arrived in harbour yesterday at 6 a. m. with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahern, Miss M | Kenny, Capt |
| Burton, Mrs S | Keatinge, Miss |
| Coury, Mr H and Mrs | Tarlton, Mr H M |
| Church, Mr F H | Tuto, Lt C S |
| Gordon, Lt A D | White, Mr T A |
| Grose, Mr A J | |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bull, Capt P S | Lall, Mr M |
| Barrett, Mr R S C | Muller, Pro O V and Mrs |
| Connell, Mr J | Mookerjee, Mr J W |
| Creagh, Major | Mulla, Mr D F and Mrs |
| Daniel, Mr W P | Macleod, Hon Mr N C |
| Dixey, Mr A N | Melrose, Mr J G |
| Glas, Mr F C | Narain, Mr R |
| Ghany, Mr N A | Rees, Mr C |
| Grumberg, Mr F | Shate, Mr J V |
| Hina, Mr A C S | Turner, Mr F C |
| Harvey, Mrs | Tudortodd, Mr G T |
| Karara, Mrs and Miss | Tugend, Mr C |
| Longmuir, Mr J | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beaman, the Hon Mr Justice | Jinnah, The Hon Mr |
| Balkmill, Mr H | Lavertone, Mr R M |
| Craik, Mr W R | Scott, Sir B |
| | Setalvad, Mr C H |

FROM GIBRALTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| De Bery, Mrs T A R | De Bery, Gent |

FOR KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lamont, Mr J | Underhill, Mr R S |
| Mukhi, Mr O V | |

---

A DIRECTION in which reform is needed in racing in India, says the "Indian Field," is the reducing of all values to a sterling denomination. "Racing in India is now so inter-connected with racing in England, Australia, etc., that it would greatly simplify matters and especially in connection with calculation of weights, penalties and allowances, if all values in India were expressed in sterling.


## CAN THIS MAN READ YOUR LIFE?

**The rich, poor, exalted and humble seek his advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys, and all events of Life.**

MANY SAY HE REVEALS THEIR LIVES WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Free test Readings will be sent for a short time to all "Bombay Gazette" Readers.

Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual, and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

ROXROY, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

The Rev. G. C. H. Haskarl, Ph D., Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading send your date, month, and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:—

I have heard of your power
To read people's lives,
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name, birth date, and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 115a. No. 177a, Kensington High-street, London, W., England. If you wish, you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

OUR KESHRANJAN OIL OR THE WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.—Cures baldness, removes dizziness, debility of the brain, melancholia, short-sight, weakness of body and of memory, vertigo and other similar maladies. It is a specific for those that have ruined their health by excessive drink or other causes. It imparts a shine to the skin and brilliancy to the countenance its fragrance is most pleasing. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5; 3 Phials Rs. 2-8: Packing and Postage extra 11 Anas.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c, without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure Rs. 2; Packing and postage As. 7.

OUR DANTADHABAN CHURNA OR SUPERFINE DENTIFRICE—Cures all sorts of diseases of the gums, ulcerations, carries of the teeth, toothache, bleeding, bad breath, &c Pleasing to the taste, it imparts a fragrance to the breath and cheerfulness to the spirit. Price per box As. 8; Packing and postage As. 3.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure Rs. 20-0. Packing and Postage extra Rs. 1-8.

OUR KSHATARI TAILA is a sure remedy for ulcers of every description, venereal sinus, ulcerations due to piles and fistula, and sores in the mouth and ears. It has a special action on cancers, for it checks bad and fœtid discharges in a short time and leads to the growth of healthy tissues. It is purely innocuous in its action. Price per phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

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Commission Agents,
Paydhoni, Bombay.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and unsightliness. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so pleasing, so beneficial or so harmless.

**Icilma Fluor Cream**

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

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TRADE 'VANA' MARK

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**TONIC WINE**

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Its the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/6, 2/9, 4/6.

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HAND DRIVEN MACHINE.

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PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH

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(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)

As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

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Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 9.

The Homeward mails of 28th ult:mo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of 8th instant.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... ... 82 7-16 + 2-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25·27—f·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·49 1-2—0·1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 5-16 + 1-16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 5-8 + 1-16

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady Buyers at the Rates.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 5-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-2-12 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 8-6-10
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... ... ... £ 150,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 3-4—1-4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 7-8 —1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 — 1-2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1-8 — 3/8
Bar Gold (per os.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 3-8 —1/2
Do. of day market loans ... 2 3-4 —1-2

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£41,500,000 | Inc. | £ 1,100,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£24,900,000 | Inc. | £ 1,900,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£37,600,000 | Inc. | £ 500,000 |
| Government Securities | £17,200,000 | Inc. | £ 2,300,000 |
| Other Securities | ...£31,100,000 | Dec. | £ 1,100,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£31,890,000 | Inc. | £ 1,430,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, June 9

## COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... | 15,000 |
| Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp | 1,000 |
| Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... | 200 |
| Do. Day's Imports... ... ... | ..... |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Large demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Quiet.
Mid-Americans ... ... ... 9 21/32
Egyptian F.G.F. ... ... ... 14 — 1/16

| | J.-J. | J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery | 7·78 | 7·69 | 7·37 | 6·87 | 6·65 |
| Mid Uplands | +2 | +2 | +4 | +4 | +5 |
| G. O. C. | | | | | |
| Liverpool | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | |
| | 6·55 | 6·52 | 6·50 | 6·49 | |
| | +5 | +5 | +6 | +6 | |

NEW YORK, June 9.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | ... | 4,000 |
| Do. Last year ... ... | ... | 4,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain | ... | ... |
| Do. Exports to Continent ... | ... | 6,000 |

Futures at New York ..... Advanced on favourable cables and bullish Private Crop report.
July 15·43 + 22
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·59 + 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 15·40 + 20 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 1/4 unchgd |
| Demand Bills ... ... | 4 86-5/8 unchgd |
| Silver Commercial Bars ... | 53 1-4 + 1-8 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... | 15 + 1-16 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... | Firm. |
| Futures at New Orleans ... | July 15·19 + 13 |
| Do. at New Orleans ... | Oct. 12·54 + 15 |

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

| | 2nd June. | 9th June. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Liverpool— | | | |
| Spot ... | 7·95 | 8·21 | + 26 |
| June-July. ... | 7·51 | 7·78 | + 27 |
| Nov.-Dec. ... | 6·45 | 6·55 | + 10 |
| In New York— | | | |
| Spot ... | 14·50 | 15·40 | + 90 |
| July Futures ... | 14·54 | 15·43 | + 89 |
| Oct. Futures ... | 12·30 | 12·59 | + 29 |
| In New Orleans— | | | |
| Spot ... | 14 1-2 | 15 | + 1-2 |
| July Futures ... | 14·55 | 15·19 | + 64 |
| Oct. Futures ... | 12·29 | 12·54 | + 25 |
| Egyptian ... | 14 5-16 | 14 | — 5-16 |

LONDON, June 9.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal ... ... ... | 5 14-32 |
| F. G. Bengal ... ... ... | 6 18-32 |
| Fine Bengal ... ... ... | 5 22-32 |

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 52 1-2
" " months, June-July.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Nominal.

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... ... 17-10 1-2
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9/5 Value.

## METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... ... £ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal ... ... ... d 6 0
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes
F. O. B. Antwerp ... ... £4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage
G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... ... ... ... £11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwarp net... £5 12 6

## YARN.

A good business this week in 2-30, 2-40 and 2-80 for July has been done but spinners have put up prices now by 1-4d. and require August shipment enquiry in the local Market is very poor but rates are maintained.

Manchester quotations :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-30 | Bleached | 13d. | |
| 2-40 | Bleached | 13 | |
| 2-40 | Grey | 13 | |
| 2-60 | grey | 16 3-4 | |
| 2-60 | Bleached | 18 | |
| 2-80 | grey | 24 1-2 | |
| 2-100 | grey | 29 | |

Local quotations :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-100 | Grey ... | ... | at | 1 12 9 |
| 2-100 | Bleached | ... | " | 1 13 6 |
| 2-80 | Grey ... | ... | " | 1 7 0 |
| 2-80 | Bleached | ... | " | 1 8 3 |
| 2-30 | Grey ... | ... | " | 0 11 9 |
| 2-30 | Bleached | ... | " | 0 12 6 |
| 2-40 | Grey ... | ... | " | 0 12 6 |
| 2-40 | Bleached | ... | " | 0 13 3 |

## MERCERISED YARN.

Dealers find it hard to make any sales for days together in absence of buyers, and as Egyptian cotton has further declined 5-16 this week, prices locally will be reduced.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manchester quotes | 30d. for grey | 2-80. |
| " " | 31d. for Bleached | 2-80 |
| " " | 31d. for grey | 2 84 |
| " " | 32d. for Bleached | 2-84 |

Local prices are as under :—

| | | | | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-80 | Grey M. Yarn | ... | Rs. | 1 10 9 |
| 2-80 | Bleached | ... | " | 1 12 0 |
| 2-84 | Grey | ... | " | 1 11 6 |
| 2-84 | Bleached | ... | " | 1 12 3 |
| 2-60 | Grey | ... | " | 1 5 3 |
| 2-60 | Bleached | ... | " | 1 5 6 |

## GREY.

Superior qualities of shirtings are sadly needed in the bazaar, but Manchester prices are so high that dealers are not inclined to make any purchases. Inquiries are sent by wire but a very limited business results. In Mercerised Dhooties local prices have considerably declined on account of heavy stock, but prices on the other side are maintained. No fresh business is done and till stocks are reduced there is no probability of a decline. G. P. Drill is quoted at 13-0-1/2 but local prices are on the decline on account of heavy arrivals. Karrachi merchants were sellers at 10-2 ex-duty but the offer was not entertained.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rallis (Original Fari) | | Rs. | 5 9 0 |
| Do. | (Imitation Fari) | | No goods. |
| Do. | G.Shirtings (Sindurio) | " | 5 11 0 |
| Do. | 100,000 | " | 6 5 0 |
| Do. | 4025 | " | 5 2 6 |
| Do. | 7900 | " | 5 13 0 |
| Do. | Drills Mosque | " | 7 7 0 |
| Do. | Jaconets No. 18 | " | 3 10 0 |
| Do. | do. No. 636 | " | 3 0 3 |
| Do. | do. No. 133 | " | 2 12 0 |
| Do. | Mulls No. 625 | | No goods. |
| Ritchie, Four Heads | | " | 5 10 6 |
| Do. | No. 1566 | | No goods. |
| Forbes | No. 651 | " | 5 5 6 |
| Lyon, Shanker | | " | 5 12 6 |
| Do. | No. 1575 | " | 7 5 0 |
| Do. | Bhut Chap | " | 6 8 0 |
| Deuhursts | | | |
| Do. | B B | " | 7 6 0 |
| Do. | B B B | " | 8 12 6 |
| Do. | B B B B | " | 8 14 0 |
| Do. | B B B B B | " | 8 8 0 |
| Do. | P S | | No goods. |
| Bombay C No. 1500 | | " | 5 9 0 |
| Grahams | No. 2739 | " | 5 6 0 |
| Do. | Yellow Horse 8lbs. | " | 5 6 0 |
| Flemings | No. 463 | " | 5 3 0 |
| Macdonalds, Drills Queen | | | No goods. |
| G. P. Drills, American | | " | 13 7 0 |

WHITE GOODS.

Demand locally is very poor and if it continues for a time in spite of high prices in Manchester, the dealers will reduce their prices. June shipments will shortly arrive and unless demand originates there are no prospects of any improvement in the market. Fresh business is impossible as dealers want to wait till reports of the new crop are out. Inquiries of superior qualities of white shirting are made, but prices quoted from Manchester are so far out that no dealer would buy Liepmann 1,500 which is quoted 13-3/4.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graham's | Nainsooks | 77/7777 | No goods. | |
| Do. | do. ... | 88/8888 | Rs. | 2 2 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | A 1 | " | 2 7 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 199/399 | " | 2 11 6 |
| Do. | Mulls ... | 9/999 | " | 3 10 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 9999 | " | 4 5 0 |
| Rallis | Nainsooks ... | 2600 | " | 1 13 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 61/81 | " | 1 15 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 7070/9090 | " | 2 1 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 9999 | " | 2 3 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 5700/9300 | " | 2 4 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 7/27 | " | 2 5 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 83/98 | " | 2 9 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 39620 | " | 2 14 0 |
| Rallis | Mulls ... | 55 | " | 1 3 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | Sun ... | " | 1 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 1170 | " | 1 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 1270 | " | 1 8 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 50/60 | " | 2 15 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 6/600 | " | 3 13 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | 6000 | " | 4 7 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 88 | " | 3 8 0 |
| Ritchie | Nainsooks ... | 3939/5959 | " | 1 12 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | 3500/5500 | " | 2 0 0 |
| Do. | Mulls ... | 1260 | " | 1 16 6 |
| Do. | do. ... | (Jovala). | " | 2 8 0 |
| Lyon | Nainsooks ... | 4545/6767 | " | 1 15 9 |
| Greaves | do ... | 8000 | " | 3 1 0 |
| Do. | Mulls ... | 5060 | " | 1 9 6 |
| Do. | Nainsooks | 30/50300 | " | 2 1 3 |
| Shaw Wallace's | ... | Motor Car. | " | 2 2 0 |
| Macdonald Mulls | ... | 64 | " | 3 8 0 |
| Liepmanns | ... | 1500s. | " | 10 0 0 |
| Horrocks | Shirtings... | M O | " | 12 6 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | M H | " | 13 6 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | E F | " | 16 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | S O | " | 20 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... | A O | " | ..... |
| Do. | do. ... | H M | " | ..... |
| Do. | do. ... | G G X | " | ..... |
| Do. | do. ... | O | " | ..... |
| Do. | do. ... | A I | " | ..... |
| Holland | ... ... | 40000 | " | 11 0 0 |
| Lyon | ... ... | C 4000 | " | 13 10 0 |

BOMBAY, JUNE 10.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-32 for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling— | | | |
| T. T. Ready | ... ... | ... | 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| D. D. Mail | ... ... | ... | 1s. 3 29/32d. |
| T. T. Forward | ... ... | ... | 1s. 3 15/15d. Sept. |
| Bank's Buying— | | | |
| Private D. D. Ready | ... | ... | 1/3 31/32d |
| Credits 3 m/s | ... | ... | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| " " Forward | ... | ... | 1s. 4 3/32d. July |
| " 6 m/s Ready | ... | ... | 1s. 4 7/32d |
| France 3 m/s | " | ... | 169 1/4 |
| Marks 3 m/s | " | ... | 137 1/2 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong | ... | ... | 133 1-4 |
| " Shanghai | ... | ... | 179 |
| " Japan | ... | ... | 151 1/4 |

The market is steady.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is no fluctuation in the market and prices remain steady at Rs. 95-4-0.

## BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined by 1-16 for ready and forwards. New York advanced by 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-6-0. London Market being unchanged one market seemed firm, and private advices from London reported steady and buyers' demand continued. Forwards close at Rs. 72-7-0. Demand for ready was as usual and about 75 to 100 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady. Demand being very little prices fluctuated by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual.

## GOLD.

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 Fakirsett | ... | ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 Chintu ... | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank | ... | ... | 24 | 1 | 3 |
| Chartered Bank | ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 9 |
| Sovereigns Shield | ... | ... | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| Do. Dragon | ... | ... | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| Australian ... | ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| English ... | ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Native Bullion | ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... | | ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |

## SILVER.

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 117 1/2 Penny | ... | ... | 72 | 6 | 0 |
| 117 Penny | ... | ... | 72 | 5 | 0 |
| Local per tola | ... | ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| FUTURES. | | | | | |
| First Settlement | ... | ... | 72 | 7 | 0 |
| Second do | ... | ... | 72 | 11 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet. London prices remained unchanged, demand for ready and forward was slack and prices declined by an anna.

Rapeseed.—Steady. London prices unchanged Demand being a pinch more prices advanced by an anna.

Wheat.—Quiet but steady. London market unchanged, very little business is passing and prices are unchanged.

Castorseed.—Steady. Demand being moderate price advanced by four annas.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed and Mowrasseed :—Quiet. Demand seemed slack and prices remained easier.

| Description. | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold | ... | ...Rs. 9 14 0 |
| Linseed, Small | ... | ... " 9 9 0 |
| RAPESEED— | | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ... | ... " 5 13 |
| Yellow do. | ... | ... " 6 8 |
| Do. Gujarat | ... | ... " 6 11 |
| Poppyseed | ... | ... " 9 7 |
| Castorseed | ... | ... " 26 to 37 |
| Mowraseed... | ... | ... " 6 10 |
| Maize | ... | ... " 18 to 19 |
| Groundnuts | ... | ... " 43 to 45 |
| Mustardseed | ... | ... " 85 to 95 |
| Gingellyseed | ... | ... " 42 to 54 |
| Khandesh Howri | ... | |
| Gulbarga do. | ... | " 50 to 53 |
| Kalbur do. | ... | |
| Itarsi do. | ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/5 | | |
| Do. do do 85/15 | | " 47 to 50 |
| Do. do. do. 75/25... | | |
| Do. Mixed 50/50... | | |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | | |
| Do. do. 85/15... | | " 43 to 44 |
| Gin, Black Beaver | ... | |
| Do. do. Gadag | ... | " 42 to 44 |
| Gin Red Khandwa | ... | |
| Do. Meggi | ... | |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | | " 45 to 47 |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | | |
| Do. do. Gujarat | | " 50 to 54 |
| Do. Black Kutni | | |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | | " 42 to 43 |
| WHEAT— | | |
| Pissi | ... ... | ... " 32 to 33 |
| Hard Red... | ... ... | ... " 30 to 31 |
| Cottonseed | ... ... | — " 22 to 23 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th June :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | ... ... | ... | 8,087 owts |
| Linseed | ... ... | ... | 5,840 " |
| Rapeseed | ... ... | ... | 3,342 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... ... | ... | 531 " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... ... | ... | 1,157 " |
| Groundnuts.. | ... ... | ... | 397 " |
| Castorseed ... | ... ... | ... | 1,060 " |
| Rice ... | ... ... | ... | 2,263 " |
| Myrabollams.. | ... ... | ... | 3,425 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... ... | ... | 3,551 " |
| Mowraseed... | ... ... | ... | 320 " |
| Gram ... | ... ... | ... | 2,382 " |
| Joowar ... | ... ... | ... | ..... " |
| Matse ... | ... ... | ... | ... " |

## LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly Honkong sales 14,000 bales, stock 10,000 bales, sold but uncleared 45,000 bales. The Chinese merchants in Honnkong are freely making forward purchases at exhorbitant prices but we think the ultimate result will be bad. Three years ago they did the same and many firms had to pay heavily in the end. They are buying at prices which they cannot realise for spot cargo. The Shanghai merchants are acting very cautiously and are selling off their holdings bought at higher rates at best available limits.

## SPINNINGS.

The share market all round seemed lively. Petit's were quoted at Rs. 2,872 1/2 July.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kohinoor | ... ... | ... | 705 |
| Framji Petit's | ... ... | ... | 1,735 |
| David's ... | ... ... | ... | 287 1-2 |
| Colaba | ... ... | ... | 1,112 1-2 to 1115 |
| Swadeshi | ... ... | ... | 1,130 |
| Nagpore... | ... ... | ... | 1,710 |
| Standard | ... ... | ... | 1,092-8 |
| Currimbhoy | ... ... | ... | 975 |
| Finlay Mills | ... ... | ... | 232 1-2 |

## BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... ... | ... | 1,480 |
| Indian Specie Bank | ... ... | ... | 55 |
| Bank of India ... | ... ... | ... | 67 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank ... | ... ... | ... | 71 |
| Merchants Bank | ... ... | ... | 10 1-4 |

## PRESSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mofussil | ... ... | ... | 820 |
| Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord. | | | 91 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref. | | | 161 |

## RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ... ... ... 472 1-2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tata Pref | ... ... | ... | 90 |
| Burma ... | ... ... | ... | 525 |

## COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 6 points up and New York advanced by 20.

Our market at Colaba was firm and demand from the mills and exporters seemed very little. Prices for ready were unchanged.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 6 points up. The market for futures remained firm and there being demand prices advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 290 at which rate some business was done, but late in the evening it advanced to Rs. 291 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | H Goculdas & Co | ..Warora | ... 299 |
| 100 | do | ...Yeotmal | ... 293 |
| 300 | Ralli Bros | ...Khandesh | ... 240 |
| 100 | H N Madras | ...do | ... 240 |
| 200 | A Blascheck & Co | ...Bengal | ...255-257 |
| 200 | do | ... do | ... 239 |
| 100 | E Spinner | ...Amraoti | ... 290 |
| 200 | Gadgum & Co | ...Mathia | ... 278 |
| 200 | Currimbhai | ... do | ... 278 |
| 100 | Colaba Land | .. Khandesh | ... 235 |
| 100 | Jubilee Mills | .. Wardha | ... 271 |
| | Bengal Hand Gin. Fine | | ... 262 |
| | " Good | | ... 257 |
| | Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | | ... 282 |
| | " Good | | ... 267 |
| | Sind Punjab Fine | | ... 279 |
| | " Good | | ... 264 |
| | Khandesh Fine | | ... 281 |
| | " Good | | ... 274 |
| | Amraoti Fine | | ... 294 |
| | " Good | | ... 284 |
| | Akola Knangaum Fine | | ... 294 |
| | " Good | | ... 294 |
| | Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine | | ... 296 |
| | " Good | | ... 286 |
| | Yeotmal Fine | | ... 301 |
| | " Good | | ... 291 |
| | Nagpore Fine | | ... 304 |
| | " Good | | ... 294 |
| | Wardha Hinganghat Fine | | ... 311 |
| | " Good | | ... 301 |
| | Methia Fine | | ... 281 |
| | " Good | | ... 271 |
| | Broach Gin Fine | | ... 322 |
| | " Good | | ... 310 |
| | Sawginned Fine | | ... 312 May |
| | Coompta Ginned | | ... 313 " |
| | Westerns " | | ... 300 |

FUTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Good ... | ... ... | ... | 291 1/2 Mar. |
| Bengal F G ... | ... ... | ... | 222 Jan. |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th June :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | ... ... | ... | ..... Bales. |
| Central India... | ... ... | ... | 457 " |
| Barsi and Nagur | ... ... | ... | 177 " |
| Berar | ... ... | ... | 91 " |
| Central Provinces | ... ... | ... | ..... " |
| Comras... | ... ... | ... | 728 " |
| Dholera | ... ... | ... | 951 " |
| Broach... | ... ... | ... | 185 " |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | ... | 165 " |
| Westerns | ... ... | ... | 593 " |
| Bengals (N. W. P.) | ... | ... | 123 " |
| Rajputana | ... ... | ... | 382 " |
| Sind ... | ... ... | ... | ..... " |
| Persian | ... ... | ... | ..... " |
| Total ... | | ... | 3,082 Bales. |

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... ... | ... | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales | ... ... | ... | 10,000 |
| Total Imports | ... ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Future Delivery Prices :— | | | |
| June—July | ... ... | ... | 7·82 + 4 |
| July—Aug. | ... ... | ... | 7·73 + 4 |
| Aug.—Sept | ... ... | ... | 7·42 + 5 |
| Sept.—Oct. | ... ... | ... | 6·93 + 6 |
| Oct.—Nov.. | ... ... | ... | 6·71 + 6 |
| Nov.—Dec. | ... ... | ... | 6·61 + 6 |
| Dec.—Jan. | ... ... | ... | 6·59 + 6 |
| Jan.—Feb. | ... ... | ... | 6·56 + 6 |
| Feb.—Mar. | ... ... | ... | 6·55 + 6 |

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 10th June :—

| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 36,180 | 37,849 | — 1,719 |
| Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th June... | 3,005,950 | 1,961,917 | +1,044,033 |
| Shipts for the week Europe ... | 33,403 | 4,383 | + 29,020 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports... | 21,930 | 7,964 | + 13,966 |
| Total ... | 55,333 | 12,347 | + 42,986 |
| Totalshipts from 1st Oct. to 9th June... | | | |
| Europe ... | 978,212 | 533,119 | + 445,093 |
| China ... | 91,095 | 47,281 | + 43,814 |
| Japan ... | 783,907 | 538,824 | + 245,083 |
| Coast Ports ... | 30,122 | 19,266 | + 11,856 |
| Total ... | 1,863,336 | 1,137,490 | + 725,846 |
| Afloat in harbour, Europe... | 1,773 | 2,694 | — 921 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports... | nil. | 10,784 | — 10,784 |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 28th May 1910—14,900 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 12th Mar. 1910—4,462 bales.

## FREIGHTS.

June.

| Ports. | Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp — ... | 11 6 | ... 12 0 |
| Dunkirk ... ... | 12 0 | ... 12 6 |
| Havre ... ... | 12 0 | ... 12 6 |
| Hull ... ... | 11 0 | ... ..... |
| Liverpool ... ... | 12 0 | ... 12 0 |
| Marseilles ... ... | 12 0 | ... 12 0 |
| Genoa ... ... | 12 0 | ... 12 6 |
| London ... ... | 11 6 | ... 12 0 |
| Hamburg ... ... | 12 0 | ... 12 6 |
| Trieste ... ... | 14 6 | ... 15 6 |
| Venice... ... | 14 6 | ... 15 6 |
| Open Ports ... ... | July | ... 12 0 |
| | Aug. | ... 12 6 |
| | Sept. | ... 13 0 |

Market dull, practically no business.

## COAL.

| | Ready. Rs. | Forwards. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Heilger's Anthracite Coal ... | 13 | 13-8 |
| Do. Standard " ... | 12 | 12-8 |

## SUGAR.

Market—Quiet.
Ready Price—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B H B and/or similar... | Rs 13 | 15 FBH |
| White Java | ...Rs 12-8 & 12-12 | 15-42 1/57 FBH |
| Brown Java | ...Rs 11-9 to 11-10 | 14-1 to 14-2 FBH |
| Mauritius | ..Rs 12 to Rs. 12-6. | " |
| China 1st quality... | Rs. 13-1 16s. | " |
| Do 2nd do | ...Rs. 12-14 15 9. | " |
| Sales—Nil. | | |

Inquiry—Resellers offering White Java for July shipments at 14 6 1-2 and for Aug to Dec at 14, Brown Java for Aug to Dec at 12·7.

Arrivals.—Nil.

Stocks :—

Java estimated at bags, 8,000

Austrian estimated at bags a very little quantity.

Mauritius estimated at bags 2,00,000

## METALS.

Market for copper is fluctuating between £67-10 to £67 but even at £67. The dealers are not inclined to buy as demand is very slack. Market on the other side will decline as the stock of raw material is still much. In Yellow Metal no business is passing. We learn of 50 bundles being sold at £ 56 this week.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 | ... ... | | lbs. 21 | |
| | | | 23 | Rs. 51 12 |
| | | | 35 | |
| | | | 42 | |
| | | | 53 | |
| | | | 63 | |
| | | | 70 | Rs. 54 4 |
| | | | 77 | |
| | | | 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets | ... ... | | 21 | |
| | | | 28 | |
| | | | 35 | |
| | | | 42 | Rs. 45 0 |
| | | | 49 | |
| | | | 56 | |
| Tin Ingots. | ... ... | ... | ... | 40 12 |
| Spelter | S M | ... | ... | |
| | M M | ... | ... | |
| | J | ... | ... | 18 4 |
| | G | ... | ... | |
| Georgahutte | | ... | ... | 22 4 |
| Copper Ingots | K S | ... | ... | 48 4 |
| Copper Sheetings | ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | | | 61 8 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings | | | lbs. 14, 16 | |
| | | | 10, 12 | 47 0 |

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, June 9.

GOLD.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. Rs. | Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs. | Other coin. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Boxes ... | 15,89,760 | ... | ... |
| 6 do ... | 4,67,800 | ... | ... |
| 1 Box ... | 38,400 | ... | ... |
| 2 Boxes ... | 57,600 | 15,000 | ... |
| 1 Case ... | ... | 3,000 | ... |
| 2 Boxes ... | ... | 300 | 14,971 |
| 5 do ... | 3,81,000 | ... | ... |

SILVER.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. Rs. | Govt. of India Rs. Rs. | Other coin. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Parcel ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 2 Parcels ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| 1 Case ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| 1 Bundle ... | ... | 1,700 | ... |
| 4 Parcels ... | 60 | ... | ... |
| 2 do ... | 22 | ... | ... |

| Importers. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| National Bank of India Ltd | Salsette | London |
| Chartered Bank of India A. and China... | do | do |
| Premchand Raichand & Co | do | do |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp | do | do |
| French Bank ... | do | do |
| Yokohama Specie Bank | Himalaya | do |
| S & E El Fazal ... | Firoozi | Jeddah |
| C Khooshal ... ... | India | Aden |
| C Vadilal ... ... | Bulimba | Muscat |
| Bank of Bombay ... | Salsette | London |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ... ... | Himalaya | do |
| Do ... ... | India | do |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th June, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ..... | 23 | 32,615 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 46 | 54,648 |

## HYDERABAD DECCAN COMPANY.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company the Hon. C. H. Strutt congratulated the shareholders on a successful year's working in their Singareni Collieries. They had had fewer difficulties with their labour force than in the antecedent years, no cholera or small-pox in any amount, no floods, and no squeezes in their pillars. The result was that they were able to give them a better dividend than ever before. During the past year inferior coal in India had not fetched a high price, but they had suffered no diminution and during the present year they would receive rather higher prices than in 1909. Their output, too, was increasing. Mr. Trotman, their new manager, calculated that the Singareni Collieries would last for sixty-five years at the rate of 600,000 tons a year, and he (the speaker) considered that with very little good luck it might last out their lease, which had still seventy-five years to run. They had sold a considerable proportion of their output for 1911, 1912, and 1913 at a remunerative level, and in fact they had sold some for 1914 and 1915. Their agents did not think that they would have any serious difficulty in disposing of their output of 600,000 tons, which, however, was not very likely to be reached this year, as to the accounts, they had a large carry-over. One of the reasons for this was that unless something untoward happened the directors intended to start giving small interim dividends. A large carry-forward was rather important if interim dividends were to be maintained. He had every reason to hope that they were entering upon a prosperous time and that the anxiety the directors experienced in past years had passed away. Also that the shareholders, who had stuck to them through good and evil reports, would now have their reward. After a brief discussion the report was carried.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect | Via Lisbon St. Vincent. Perfect |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 9 | 8 | 20 p.m. | 6 | 40 |
| Teheran ... | 10 | 1 | 5 p.m. | 1 | 55 |
| Suez ... | 10 | 2 | 20 p.m. | ... | 30 |

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Cable Souakim Djedda interrupted. Telegrams for Djedda will be forwarded from Souakim on 11th June and after that date fortnightly, also every Monday from Suez by Mail closing at 14 Hours (7-6-10).

Ahwaz line restored (10-6-10).

THE dedication on May 24 of the South African memorial monument in Toronto was a singularly dignified and impressive ceremony. Colonel Gibson, the Lieutenant-Governor, was chairman of the proceedings, and the statue, by Mr. A. Ward, a Canadian sculptor, was unveiled by Sir John French.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th June.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approx earnings for week ending 4th June 1910. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec | 1606·65 | 956183 | 23967468 | 23923651 |
| I. M. Ry System | 1178·01 | 217108 | 5562685 | 5779793 |
| A. D. C. Ry..... | 125·66 | 25702 | 651315 | 677017 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 2738 | 36439 | 39177 |
| Total... | 2950·64 | 1201731 | 35217907 | 36419638 |
| Appro. earnings for corpg. 7 days ending 4th June 1909 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry Sec a | 1606·54 | 852705 | 23749721 | 24602510 |
| I. M. Ry System b | 1178·06 | 207228 | 4953587 | 5160770 |
| A. D. C. Ry... | 125·66 | 28490 | 519366 | 547856 |
| B. K. Railway c | 40·29 | 2571 | 7180 | 9751 |
| Total | 2950·55 | 1091089 | 29229804 | 30320893 |
| Inc. or Dec. | G. I. P. R. + 0·11 | +103388 | 5217747 | 5321135 |
| | I. M. Ry. — 0·02 | + 9875 | +609148 | +619023 |
| | A. D. C. R. ..... | — 2788 | +131919 | +129161 |
| | Baran-Kotah R. ..... | + 167 | + 29259 | + 29426 |

No'e.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1910.

a Altered from 1696·53 to 1693·54 as per final audited return for 30th June 1909.

b Altered from 1177·93 to 1173·03 as per final audited return for 30th June 1909.

c Altered from 40·80 to 40·29 as per final audited return for 30th June 1909.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th May on

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 27.

### KING AND PEOPLE.

In spite of many oft-quoted adages and proverbs, it is extremely difficult to rid the mind of the idea that Princes are as far removed from other men in emotions as in circumstances. It is, therefore, conceivable that many of those who read the King's Message to his People will be made to realise for the first time that our King is deeply mourning a beloved and loving father endeared to him by a thousand intimate familiar memories, to which at times like these the sorrowing heart clings welcoming the pain. This burden has our King to bear, besides one similar to that which has lain so heavily upon his subjects since the memorable sixth of May when they lost their King, their Emperor, their guide, philosopher, and friend. Sorrow embitters some men. In others, as in King George, it stirs their sympathy. Believing that mercy becomes him better than his crown, he has remembered those poor captives whose grief looks forward to no relaxation. The remission of sentences is the prerogative of a King and the action of a kind heart beneath the Royal robes.

### THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

The announcement in the "Court Circular" as to the Queen-Mother's plans is gratefully reassuring. After the first shock of King Edward's death the nation's heart turned to Queen Alexandra in mingled sympathy and doubt. It was feared that the catastrophe which had over-fallen the country might mean the cutting asunder of those links which have bound Queen Alexandra to the people of England for so many years. No doubt, thought many, she would live in future at her home in Denmark. The prospect was not to be viewed without pain. Queen Alexandra now states with simple and touching directness that she will ever look upon England as her home, "there to live among those she so dearly loves." The bonds woven during forty-seven years, "during which she has received countless tokens of love and affection," are not to be broken. Nothing more welcome could have been heard in a time of perplexity. Her people will earnestly hope that Queen Alexandra may be spared for many years to live among them and to test still further the reality of the regard in which they hold her.

### "THE KING WINS!"

The Royal racing colours have not been permanently laid aside, and the hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who daily, weekly, or annually visit a racecourse, will be glad for their own sakes and for the sake of the sport. As long as the reigning monarch patronises the Turf, it will be the fashion for Court circles to follow his lead, with the result that the highest possible tone is given to a sport essentially noble, but prone, above all others, to pass under the control of the most unscrupulous. Racing men are agreed that the beneficial influence of the late King has been incalculable. The occasional appearance of the Royal colours is sufficient to ensure a continuance of this influence, and from the rather pessimistic reports issued from the Royal training stables it would seem that last year was a high-water mark in the career of the Sandringham stud. Minoru who was only leased from Mr. Hall Walker, passes back to that gentleman now that King Edward is no more. Indeed, all entries are automatically cancelled by an owner's death, so that none of the King's horses hold, at this moment, any engagements. There is, therefore, plenty of time for a revival of good prospects for King George's racing establishment, which will continue to be controlled by Richard Marsh. Sportsmen all over the Kingdom are congratulating themselves on this decision to proceed with the tradition left by his late Majesty, and the whole nation may rejoice that the national breed of horses will continue to be improved by the constant attention of the highest in the land.

### JUSTICE FOR THE POLICE.

The London police have lately added, if addition were possible, to the golden opinions they have earned by arduous, considerate, and skilled activities. There is a measure not so much of recompense as of justice due to them. The Police (Weekly Rest Day) Bill has already passed the House of Commons; there will be no delay, it is to be hoped, in its passing the Lords and receiving the Royal Assent. People who have some notion of how the police work have been surprised to find that the weekly rest day, as necessary to them as to any body of men in the community, is not yet theirs. They should certainly have enjoyed it long ago. Any extra expenditure necessary to satisfy such a claim will not be grudged. It is, as we have said, a matter of justice, and English people are not as a rule slow in demanding that justice shall be done. The police have long been patient under deprivation. It is sincerely to be hoped they will not be called on to be patient, in this respect at least, much longer.

### ANCIENT HISTORY.

As we turn from the burial of our last King, news comes which takes us hurrying back through the centuries to earlier times. Workmen digging near the Grand Moutier Chapel, in the parish of Fontevrault, Angers, France, have come across some tombs which are thought to be those of the founders of one of our Royal Houses—the Plantagenets of twelfth century and European fame. After the reign of the dissolute Rufus, Henry I., the austere, grim man, to whom the enumeration of all smiling can hardly have been a great sacrifice, was for this country a very welcome King. Those were cruel days, but though England was spared a possible civil war, no brother, not even a Norman King, should great his mother's son as Henry treated Robert. The second Henry, a great man in every way, was one of our best kings. If the discovery proves genuine, here should be a new shrine for the tourist to worship.

### UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

Viscount-Gladstone has accomplished the chief of his earliest by choosing General Botha for the first Prime Minister of United South Africa. As Prime Minister of Cape Colony the senior State, Mr. Merriman had certain strong claims to the higher position, but for two reasons, at least, it was desirable that the General should be chosen. He has, in the first place, the larger personal following, and he is, perhaps, more representative of South African, as contrasted with local, interests. The memorable part he played in the war gives him the support of the Dutch population, whilst the British portion of the community realises that he is far more advanced than the majority of his compatriots, and more desirous than they of a genuine Union. It is to be hoped that General Botha, Mr. Merriman, and Dr. Jameson—three men whose political creeds so closely coincide—will not be persuaded, in the course of party politics, to follow personal rather than political rivalries. Indeed, it is a pity that a Ministry of all the Talents could not have been formed, embracing these three statesmen. Still, where desires are so similar, to expect difficulties is an excess of timidity. The prospect is rosy.


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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

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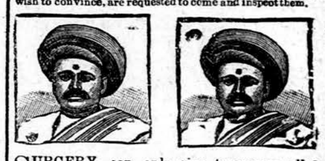
I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



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BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

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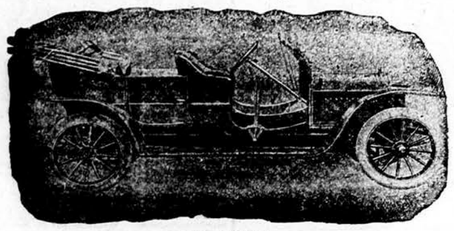

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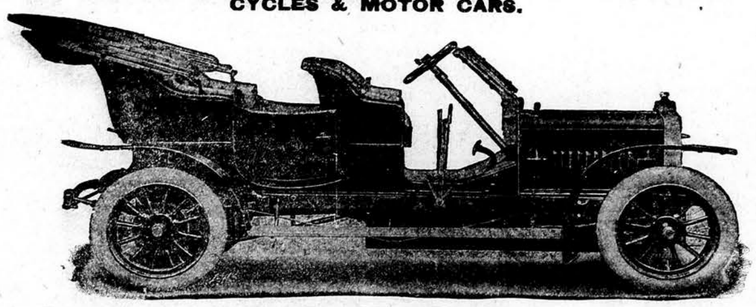

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